The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6381. | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

Honorary Statues to Illustrious New-Yorkers.

Favorable Reports from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Investigation into the Abuses of the New-York Street-Cleaning Contract.

Action of the Inhabitants of Brooklyn to Procure Rapid Transit.

Petition for the Abatement of the Manure Nuisance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

In both Houses of the Legislature today there were but few members in attendance. The sessions were short and destitute of special interest. Both Houses have taken recess, the Assembly until Monday evening, the Senate until Tuesday evening. The ostensible reason for the latter adjournment is the number of "town meetings" or Spring elections to be held at the beginning of next week, but the real reason is supposed by many to be something quite different, and there are several conflicting theories upon the subject. A numerous party suppose that the manipulations of the Erie lobby have had some influence in procuring the result.

HONOR TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The Governor sent a message to both Houses today, informing them that there were two vacant niches in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington waiting to be filled with statues of the illustrious departed of this State, and recommended that the subjects for the same should be Gov. GEORGE CLINTON and ROBERT FULTON. The recommendation involves an appropriation from the State, and the message was accordingly referred to the Ways and Means Committee, in the Assembly, and in the Senate, to a special committee, consisting of Senators MADDEN, LEWIS and LORD.

JURORS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill in reference to jurors in New-York. This is an act introduced by Mr. BENEDICT, exempting ministers of the Gospel, professors and teachers in colleges, academies or public schools, practising physicians and dentists having patients requiring their daily attention, and lawyers in actual practice, when not engaged in any other business. This bill must not be confounded with the Grand Jury bills heretofore noticed.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

The same Committee reported favorably the bill for the protection of factory children, requiring that they shall have the privilege of attending school and providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of an inspector who shall have the right of visitation of all factories where minors are employed, and shall see that the provisions of the law are complied with.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The bill to authorize Notaries Public to act in every county within the limits of the State was reported back to the Senate today favorably, but with an amendment. The bill met with considerable opposition in Committee, and was likely at one time to be defeated, but through the efforts of Senator WM. H. ROBERTSON it was so amended as to limit its operation to Notaries appointed for the Counties of New-York and Kings, who are authorized to act indiscriminately in either county, and in that shape it will probably pass.

DESBROSSES-STREET.

Mr. BENEDICT's bill, introduced in the Senate today, relative to this street, provides that it shall be continued to Varick-street, from its present termination at Hudson-street.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

A communication was presented and read, in the Assembly, to-day, from the Insurance Superintendent, explaining his apparent neglect to comply with the resolution of February 17, calling for the evidence taken on the investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company during the past year. The resolution calling for the evidence, was, as it now appears, sent only on the 27th ult., and the answer of the Superintendent, which has been considered by many members a contempt of the authority of the House, was, as he now explains, intended simply to ascertain the wishes of the Assembly as to whether he should transmit the original testimony, or should take time to have a copy of the same prepared, as the resolution contemplated. This will, probably, be satisfactory to the Assembly.

STREET CLEANING IN NEW-YORK.

A resolution was introduced and adopted in the Assembly this morning directing the Committee on Public Health to investigate the workings of the street-cleaning contract in New-York, and also into street cleaning performed by the Department of Public Health in New-York. The Committee have power to send for persons and papers. A similar investigation was ordered prior to the recess, but the Committee dispersed before the proper notices had been given, and it was found impossible to get them together.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. BEHRI, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill today to authorize the construction of a tunnel through Atlantic-avenue to East New-York with a branch to Coney Island. The tunnel in Atlantic-avenue is already partly completed, the Long Island Railroad Company having formerly made use of one from the South Ferry to Smith-street, which although closed for some years is still available. The plan of reopening and continuing it meets with general favor from the authorities and people of your sister city, and as the soil of Kings County permits of rapid excavation, you may expect to see quick transit an accomplished fact on the opposite side of the river long before the contending factions have settled upon the most feasible plan for New-York.

NUISANCES ON NEW-YORK DOCKS.

Mr. MOULTON, of New-York, presented a petition from some 150 residents of the upper portion of the City, complaining of the nuisance occasioned by the manure depot extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, on the East River, which they pronounce deleterious and injurious to health. He offered a resolution germane to the subject requiring the Board of Health to report within ten days all the facts and circumstances of the case, and whether any additional legislation is required to give the Board power to abate the nuisance. B.

Message from the Governor Recommending that Statues be Erected in Honor of Fulton and Clinton.

The Governor sent the following message, by the hand of his Private Secretary, Col. VAN BUREN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 2, 1872.

To the Legislature:

I call your attention to the second section of an act of Congress passed in 1864, (chapter 210 of the Laws of that year,) under which an invitation was extended, through the President, to the States of the Union to provide and furnish statues, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, which statues are to be placed in a hall in the Capitol at Washington, set apart by Congress for the purpose, being the former Hall of House of Representatives. It has only recently been made known to me that this invitation was, [illegible], received from the President.

Some of the States have already complied with the request of the Federal Government; others have made arrangements for doing so, and it seems to me that our own great State ought not to be behind-hand in contributing to this proper commemoration, at the Federal Capital, of men who have conferred distinction upon our country.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of making immediate provision for the accomplishment, on the part of this State, of its share of the work proposed.

Without wishing to interfere with the discretion of the Legislature in the matter, I respectfully suggest that, in case you decide to furnish the two statues, your choice may, with great propriety, fall upon GEORGE CLINTON, who was the first Governor of the State, and whose public services in the revolutionary period of our history were of marked merit; and upon ROBERT FULTON, who, in private station, contributed in a very eminent degree as well to the renown as to the prosperity of New-York.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N.Y., March 2.

The following bills were reported:

To amend the New-York City and County Jury act.
To protect the creditors of moneyed institutions.
To protect factory children.
Providing more stringent punishment for the crime of abortion.
Extending the powers of notaries public in the City and County of New-York.

Reported adversely: The bill to regulate freights on railroads, which report was laid on the table.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution, transmitted a report of moneys expended on various divisions of the canal, which was ordered to be printed.

Much time was consumed on motions to adjourn, and it was finally decided that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn until Tuesday evening.

After disposing of a number of local bills on general orders, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in a communication to the Legislature calling attention to the law of Congress passed in 1864, inviting the several States to place statues of eminent citizens in the old Hall of Representatives in Washington, each State to furnish two statues. The Governor urged attention to this matter, and suggested George Clinton and Robert Fulton as fitting subjects for such statues.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in answer to a resolution of the House, sent in a communication, transmitting testimony taken in the examination of the affairs of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, together with the report, and also stating that the former resolution was delayed in its delivery, and was indistinct as to whether the original testimony should be transmitted or a copy thereof.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of Cohoes was passed.

REPORTS.

By D. S. BABCOCK—To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel, and establish a ferry across Great South Bay.

By Mr. WHITE—Authorizing the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their road; also, the Hudson and New-England Railroad.

By Mr. LOUGHRAN—That the answer received from the New-York Street Cleaning Department is incomplete, and that the Committee on Public Health proceed to investigate the affairs of that Department with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

By Mr. BADEAU—A bill to macadamize the West-chester Post Road.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To abolish the District Courts in New-York and substitute Justices Courts therefor.

By Mr. WHITSON—To change the grade of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and for the security of travel on the Fourth-avenue in New-York City, between Forty-second-street and Harlem River, requires the Company to sink their track sixteen feet, the City to pay half the expense.

By Mr. SHEPARDSON—To suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery-tickets or policies; fixes the punishment at imprisonment for from thirty days to two years, and a fine of from $50 to $1,000; prohibits the publishers of newspapers from advertising lotteries; also punishes anyone who persuades another to visit any place to purchase lottery-tickets, and prohibits anyone from leasing his premises for the lottery business.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

By Mr. HAWKINS—To provide for the appointment of a Captain of the Port, and Harbor-Master of the Port of New-York, and to define and regulate their powers, and duties, and compensation; authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Pilots to appoint a Captain of the Port, with eleven persons to be Harbor Masters; the Captain of the Port must be a ship-master; neither the Captain nor the Harbor-Master shall be interested in any steam-boat or other vessel; the Captain shall give bonds in the sum of $10,000; the Captain shall divide the port into eleven districts, and assign a harbor-master to each. The bill is specific with regard to duties and powers.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

By Mr. BEHRI—To incorporate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Company; the incorporators being ROBERT TURNER, MORRIS REYNOLDS and others; the capital stock is fixed at $500,000 to commence with. The road is to commence near South Ferry, in Brooklyn, and run easterly through Atlantic-avenue to the corporate limits and further to Jamaica. The road then branches off in various directions.

RIGHTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. MACKAY called up the following resolutions offered last January, and moved for their adoption, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the State be requested to furnish this body with his legal opinion whether or not railroad companies organized under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and having the right of eminent domain as to take private property for public use, can levy rates or tolls on the public requiring the use of the roads which such companies represent beyond an amount sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of operating such roads, and a fair and just return on their actual cost.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be also requested to furnish his opinion whether or not any act of the Legislature can be held as constitutional and binding, which permits railroad companies organized for public use to increase their capital stock or dividend-paying indebtedness, and impose burdens on the public to pay interest or dividends on such increase, when such increase is based on the surplus earnings of such railroads, or when such increase represents an increased value of private property appropriated by such company for a public use.

THE MANURE NUISANCE.

Mr. MOULTON offered the resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Board of Health of New-York to report whether the charge that a vast pestiferous manure depot has been established along the East River front in said City, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh street is true, and by whose authority such depot has been established.

The House then adjourned till 7½ P. M. on Monday.

WISCONSIN.

The Approaching Republican Convention—A Legislative Muddle—The State Going for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

The Republican State Convention to select delegates to the National Presidential Convention has been called for the 13th of March, by authority; and no change in the time is meditated, certain rumors circulated by the Chicago *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. Ex-Gov. FAIRCHILD is prominently named as one of the probable delegates at large. It would be a just selection, and Hon. WILLIAM E. SMITH, a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination last Fall, ought in all fairness to be his colleague. Wisconsin, at any rate, may be relied on to send a united Grant delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. The Democratic State Central Committee are awaiting developments before calling their Delegate Convention. But DOOLITTLE's espousal of the passive policy is pretty good assurance, and the best we have at the present time, that the Wisconsin Democracy will go against it. The unwashed of the Badger State remember with a tincture of animosity how utterly the "earnest man" befuddled them in the last campaign for Governor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Wisconsin Legislature has been putting irons in the fire all Winter, till they have become rather too plenty now to fashion and finish them all before the session closes. Besides, much that has been done is quite likely to become null and void on account of the probability that the Supreme Court will decide the new constitutional amendment, adopted by the people last Fall to provide against local legislation, a constitutional "constitutional amendment." The legislators of this session have gone on the supposition that the amendment was unconstitutional, and have passed a larger number of local bills than usual. A provident committee to report a bill in compliance with the terms of which local measures might be considered legislated upon without further ceremony, was appointed early in the session, but it has as yet done nothing. The muddle is bad and promises to get worse.

The latest report on the redistricting of the State gives the Democrats two districts out of the eight under the new apportionment. These two comprise respectively the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington, and the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, and are numbered the Fourth and Fifth Districts. The remaining six districts are safely Republican, and the whole of the State is possibly attainable in the progress of time and civilization.

The Temperance bill, modeled after the Ohio law, passed the Assembly today by a vote of 66 yeas to 30 nays. Its passage in the Senate is somewhat doubtful, and will go either way by a close vote. Both the friends and foes of the bill have been remarkably active during its pending, and every constituency has duly instructed its representative. The result will probably be the will of the people literally.

A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

You have already had an announcement by telegraph of the landing of the so-called National Engineers' Gift Enterprise scheme in this city. CHARLES D. SMITH, the bottom scoundrel in the affair, has escaped on $500 bail, and left for cooler localities. The snare had been pretty extensively laid by the wily rascal, and many people in this and adjoining States had become sadly entangled in its meshes before the threads were cut by the Press. But the whole transaction has been a useful lesson to the North-west. Gift concert swindles have been too plenty among us during late years, and the more startling the cheats the better for the cheated. Some half a dozen similar enterprises in Wisconsin are now pending, but since the break-up of SMITH & Co. the State Press has come down on them solidly, and a general sus-pending of them is expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The northeastern burnt district of the State is coming up finely. Peshtigo has about one hundred good business buildings completed, besides the temporary and permanent dwellings, of which nearly every surviving, formerly resident, family has one. The pineries were never so actively besieged. LUTE.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Courtesies to the Japanese Embassy—Redemption of Mutilated Currency—Distillation from Grain and Molasses.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. JAS. BROOKS, on Monday, after the reception of the Japanese Embassy at the White House, will give a dinner to the Embassy, to which are invited the President and Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and many members of the House of Representatives. This entertainment is in return for the many hospitalities received by Mr. BROOKS from distinguished Japanese during his sojourn in their country. The President today sent an invitation to the Japanese to visit the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury during the week, $644,860; shipments, $423,500; shipment of notes, $1,089,500. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $373,625,250, and for deposits of public money, $15,659,000; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, $331,-130,792; internal revenue receipts today, $701,055, and for the fiscal year to date, $86,626,351, and for the current month to date, $1,245,000.

WHISKY AND RUM DISTILLATION.

A summary statement of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation during the month of February show a list of 260 distilleries of both grades, with a daily producing capacity of 267,204 gallons, an increase of 26,761 gallons daily over the report for January, 1872. The report also shows an increase of 36 distilleries during the month. The principal distilleries are located as follows: In Illinois, 47; Indiana, 29; Kentucky, 94; New-York, 14; Ohio, 37; Pennsylvania, 46, and Missouri, 13.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that it is the duty of bank depositories situated within the limits of the Government contract with Adams Express Company to receive and redeem defaced and mutilated currency under the Treasurer's late Circular No. 1, on the same terms as the other depositories, and that the expense of forwarding such currency to the Treasurer will be borne by the Department, the banks to prepay the charges to the nearest point within the contract, and to be reimbursed by the Department.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D.C., March 2.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a number of memorials of lumberers in the North-west, setting forth the reasons why the Chicago Relief bill ought not to pass.

Mr. LOGAN read a letter in favor of its passage.

Mr. WINDOM and Mr. FERRY presented memorials for a modification of the Homestead laws.

Mr. CASSERLY presented the petition of the leading bankers and merchants of San Francisco for a reform in the Civil Service.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit all the information he may be able to obtain, showing what portion, if any, of the wharf of the river frontage at the Port of New-Orleans is now claimed or occupied by the Government, and if so, upon what ground and for what purpose the same is so claimed or occupied.

PROSECUTION OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

Mr. BAYARD moved to take up his resolution asking for copies of the instructions given to the District-Attorney of New-York relative to the prosecution of merchants.

Mr. CONKLING said the instructions were fully published in the newspapers. There was, therefore, no need to pass the resolution hurriedly, and he thought it would be better to wait until he and others could express their views of the resolution and of Mr. BAYARD's motives in offering it.

Mr. BAYARD replied that if he had based a speech on a mere newspaper item Mr. CONKLING would have been the first to call him to order. The allusion to his motives he thought ungracious and peculiarly ignorant, as Mr. CONKLING had no means of ascertaining them except from his public remarks yesterday. Besides, judging from Mr. CONKLING's action in reference to the organization of the Retrenchment Committee and its investigations, he feared that the Senator from New-York could hardly understand his (BAYARD's) motives. He did not intend to comment on the conduct of the officer who had given the instructions, but he wished to have his comments on authentic information, and he had asked for it in the usual and the only proper way.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn, which was carried—yeas, 32; nays, 21—and at 2 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Mr. PRATT's Beaver Lake bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, in the chair, and from twenty to thirty members present, for general debate. A number of speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

A TALK BY THE GOVERNOR.

What He Said to the Newsboys and Bootblacks—He Would Rather be a Good Bootblack than a Poor President.

The newsboys and bootblacks of Albany were given a dinner on Thursday evening, and among the distinguished persons present to speak encouraging words to them was Gov. HOFFMAN. He was received with great applause by the enthusiastic audience, and is reported by the Albany *Evening Times* as speaking as follows:

"Boys," said he, "I'm right glad to see you, and you seem glad to see me. I saw by one of the newspapers I was going to make a speech to the newsboys and bootblacks. It's no such thing; I am just going to talk to you. [Cheers.] I think so much speaking on such an occasion is not according to Gunther. Here are the newsboys and bootblacks, and that is all right. Boys, this is a 'first edition;' it's a regular 'shine 'em up' sort of an affair. Now, I like boys; always did like boys; haven't forgot I was a boy myself. Sometimes I go out in the morning and go over to the Capitol, and a gentleman comes in bowing, hat in hand, and says, 'I am glad to see you, Governor, that was a splendid message you sent in yesterday,' and I don't know whether he means it or not. Then I go out into the street, and the boys say, 'How are ye, Governor,' and I know they mean that. Now, Dr. CLARK has said to you, newsboys and boot-blacks are in the same business, both have something to do with the understanding, and that is all right. There is nothing in this world like a good, clear head, and newsboys help to make that, that is if they sell the right sort of papers. The next thing to a clear head and an easy conscience for a man's comfort is a clean and easy pair of boots. You are pretty much all the same size and age, though it is pretty hard to tell how old boys are nowadays. Some boys in New-York used to sell a first edition for a second. Now, that isn't right, boys. No matter whether you are blacking boots, or keeping store, or in the State House, always be right on the square. Never try to get the best of anybody, except in the right way—by getting up a little earlier in the morning, or using a little more energy, but never in any dishonorable way. Now, I know sometimes men set boys together and tell them if they only do so and so they will all be great men. Well, they may. Some one of you may become the President of the United States; but I would not try for it if I were you, for two reasons; first, if you try too hard, you will be pretty sure not to get it; and then if you get it, it is doubtful if you would give very good satisfaction. I had rather be a good bootblack than a poor President. Any boy, if he works hard, saves his money, takes opportunity to improve himself, may become an editor or publisher of some great newspaper. From selling newspapers he may get to be a newspaper man, and make newspapers for other boys to sell. So it is with bootblacks. Some of the biggest hotels in the country are run by men who began life as bootblacks; then they got to be porters, then something else about the hotel, and finally get to be owners. I only speak of these positions as connected with your daily surroundings. You can get along well in the world if you only try hard in the right way, and now the right way to get along to-morrow is to get a good stomachful to-night. There will be only one other speech, which will be the best of the evening, and then, boys, for supper. I have said this is a first edition, but if you are good boys, there will be a second and a third. I may not be here, but others will. And now I wish you all a good evening, assuring you I am always glad to see you, and to hear you say, 'How are you, Governor?'"

THE SNOW-STORM.

Discomforts of Ferry and Car Travel Yesterday.

Heavy Fall of Snow Throughout the Country—Damage to Shipping in Savannah—The Norfolk Steamers Weather Bound.

Yesterday was the second day of Spring, according to the almanac. In the morning dark clouds, sheltering the hidden storm, hung over the City, and a chill wind blew. The thermometer marked during the day as follows: At 6 A. M., 20°; 11 A. M., 24°; 3 P. M., 29°; 9 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 30.10; 29.90; 29.86; 29.70. Corresponding data last year: Thermometer, 43°, 49°, 54°, 50°. During the past week it has averaged from 18° to 19° above zero at midnight, and between 28° to 30° at midday, declining to the former figures as night drew on. The snow of which we had been forewarned by the Washington Bureau commenced to fall about 8 o'clock, and continued to do so up to an early hour this morning. The fall was heavy. Travel was impeded; the street cars "doubled up" their teams, which, of course, lessened the number of cars on the tracks, consequently about one out of every four persons who wanted to ride were unable to find even standing room. On the North and East Rivers the ferry-boats had some difficulty in crossing, and had to find their docks more by the sound of the bells, which were kept constantly ringing, than by the usual lights. The Jersey City ferry-boat *Newark* took two hours to reach the New-York side. She started at 8 o'clock and did not arrive till 10 o'clock. The passengers were in a state of great consternation, and it was as much as they could do to keep themselves warm, for all the steam that could be made was required to propel the boat through the ice, so that the heating apparatus rendered no service. The mails arrived at the Post-office little behind their usual time, but some delay may be occasioned to those which arrive at an early hour today.

The Storm Elsewhere—Heavy Fall of Snow.

The storm also prevails in several other States, in some of which it is said the like has not been experienced since 1857.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The severest snow-storm here for several years commenced at an early hour this morning, and continued without interruption until late in the day, but the weather is clear to-night. There is good sleighing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—A violent snow-storm is prevailing here.

LEWIS, Del., March 2.—A thick east north-east snow-storm set in this forenoon.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—A fierce snow-storm set in here at 8 o'clock this morning.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—The severest storm since January, 1857, is now prevailing here. It has been snowing heavily for twelve hours, and still continues, with winds from the north-west, blowing a hurricane, and the snow is drifting accordingly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—There was a severe storm of wind and rain here last night. Two ships, two barks and five schooners were driven from their moorings. The damage done was slight except to the hoisting machine on the Baltimore steamer wharf, which was totally destroyed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—A severe north-east storm prevailed here last night. No damage was done in the harbor, but it is supposed to have been heavy on the coast.

BOSTON, March 2.—A northwesterly snow-storm commenced here at four o'clock this afternoon.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—A terrific gale, accompanied with sleet and snow, prevailed all day. All steamers advertised to sail today will defer their departure until the storm abates. High tides, caused by the wind, covered many of the wharves with two feet of water. The telegraph lines on the Norfolk side of the river were prostrated by the storm.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer, which, on Friday evening was south of Western Florida, has rapidly moved north-eastward, as a severe storm over the South Atlantic coast, and is now probably central some distance off the New-Jersey coast. The area of rain extended into North Carolina, and, as snow, from Eastern Tennessee and Virginia to Massachusetts; clearing weather, with north-westerly winds from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward over the South Atlantic States and into Virginia. The pressure has diminished from the lower Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, with cloudy weather and occasional light snow from Illinois and Wisconsin westward; and an area of low barometer has advanced into Iowa. The temperature has decidedly risen from the Gulf to the Lower Ohio Valley, thence to Lake Superior and westward. The rivers have risen at Keokuk and Vicksburg, and fallen at St. Louis and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

The very low barometer off the New-Jersey coast will continue moving north-eastwardly during the night, with rising barometer over the South Atlantic and Middle States; diminishing north-westerly and westerly winds and clearing weather; the falling barometer of the New-England States to-night be succeeded on Sunday by rising barometer with clearing weather and north-westerly and westerly winds, the latter diminishing in force; falling barometer and rising temperature and winds backing to southerly, with probably threatening weather, prevail over the Western Gulf States during the night, and extend eastward over the Eastern Gulf States on Sunday; increased cloudiness and probably threatening weather from the Ohio Valley northward over the upper lake region; rising barometer and north-westerly winds extend westward over the North-west during the night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts this evening, except possibly for New-Jersey, north eastward.

SUPPLEMENTARY WEATHER REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cape May, Chicago, Keokuk, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Milwaukee, Nashville, New-London, New-York, Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, St. Paul and Virginia City. A heavy north-east snow-storm has prevailed in this city today. Rain has been reported from Augusta, Charleston, Jacksonville, Portland, Oregon, and Washington. A heavy north-east rain-storm was reported last night from Savannah; 3.66 inches of rain have fallen during the last twenty-four hours.

The Acquittal of Josiah Ward on His Third Trial.

From the Philadelphia Post, March 1.

Yesterday, in Camden, the pleadings in the case of JOSIAH WARD closed about 12 o'clock, and Judge WOODHULL proceeded to charge the Jury. He recited the law and several decisions in cases where parties have been arraigned on circumstantial evidence, and dwelt upon the testimony of the various witnesses. He distinctly avowed his opinion that, whatever might be the personal views entertained of the guilt or innocence of the accused, there was not sufficient evidence to convict him of the killing of JOHN WARDY, as charged in the indictment. He, therefore, peremptorily ordered the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," informing them at the same time that, should they convict him, he (the Judge) would set the verdict aside. The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of acquittal, in accordance with the instructions of the Court. They were then discharged, and the prisoner, JOSIAH WARD, walked out of the court-room a free man. His acquittal was received by his friends with joy, and he was greeted by many warm handshakings [illegible]. Thus ends the most tedious [illegible] brought into the Courts of Camden County, fifty-eight days having been occupied in the three trials which have been given him, costing the county about $20,000. The turn taken in the closing of the case created intense excitement among all classes in Camden during the remainder of the day, as the general impression was that the prisoner would be convicted, as it was said that the jury, up to the peremptory order of the Court, stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Political Meeting in Concord—Addresses by Prominent Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 2.—The canvass in New-Hampshire has become intensely exciting, and both parties are making every effort to secure a victory. A large Republican meeting was held to-night in this city, which was addressed by Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and Hon. GEO. C. MCKEE, of Mississippi. The latter gentleman, who spoke first, claimed that Southern outlawry was the outgrowth of Democratic successes in the North, as there were, after every victory of that party, these fresh outbreaks of Kuklux savagery. In the interest of peace and good Government in the South, he asked that New-Hampshire crush Democracy. Mr. WILSON spoke two hours, saying it was the privilege of New-Hampshire to first stir the political waters in 1872, and that it was important that this stirring should be such as would enable the Republican Party to complete the great work in which it was engaged. He then went on to review the history of both parties, showing that the Republican Party had redeemed every pledge it ever made, while the Democrats had failed to make good any promise made to the people, except that to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. He read from the report of the Democratic minority Kuklux Committee, recently made to Congress, to show that the Democratic Party intended to overthrow all that the Republicans had done, and exhorted his hearers to sustain the party which had proved true to the people. There was, doubtless, he said, corruption in the Republican Party, and he did not defend it, but, on the contrary, heartily approved the policy of the party, which was to discover all corruption, and root it out. As to the charge that the present Administration was corrupt, nothing could be more false. GRANT, beginning with the Internal Revenue law, from which eighty millions had been cut out, had yet collected in his first year as much, within six millions, as JOHNSON had in his last year, and he claimed this fact showed that the public money had not been stolen. The steady reduction of taxation and of the debt was an additional proof of the same fact. Mr. WILSON was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. E. C.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

What Hon. Joseph Howe Said at Ottawa About the Withdrawal of the British Troops—A Bitter Denunciation of England's Action.

The special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says that the following is that portion of the lecture delivered by Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Canadian Provinces, before the Young Men's Christian Association in Ottawa, on Tuesday night last, which has been taken exception to in the Canadian Cabinet, and which has led to the suppression of the entire speech by the local Press. The correspondent says that this report may be relied on as accurate, and the *Globe* says, editorially, that, "coming from a Cabinet Minister, whose political chief signed the Washington Treaty a few weeks ago, the language of Mr. HOWE is at once incomprehensible and astounding."

He (Mr. HOWE) had said that to meet the requirements of this position they must endeavor to grasp the whole Dominion; and he would add that in no country he had ever heard or read of, in ancient or modern times, was the strain on the mental and bodily powers of the whole population greater than it was in this Dominion. We could not afford to have a laggard, an idler, or a coward; there were not 4,000,000 of us all told, and we had undertaken to govern half a continent, with 40,000,000 of ambitious and aggressive people on the other side of a frontier 3,000 miles long. If each British-American could multiply himself five-fold we should not have more than half the brain power and physical force necessary to keep our rivals in check, and to make our position secure. To enable them correctly to estimate their true position, it would only be necessary to inquire into the reasons why France, with a warlike population of thirty millions, studded with fortresses, and with its capital elaborately protected by engineering skill, was during the last Summer overrun, beaten down and stripped of hundreds of millions of pounds by the victorious Prussians. What was the explanation of the extraordinary military phenomena which had startled the whole world in '71? Why, simply that the Prussians contrived to have one man and a half, and sometimes two to one, on nearly every battle-field where they met their enemies. Whether they were better prepared, whether their combinations were more scientific, or their strategy was more perfect, may be a matter of controversy; but as far as he had been enabled to study the aspects of the war, the French were overpowered because they were outnumbered. In any contest with our neighbors, assuming that we were united to a man, if the enemy knew his business we must expect to have ten men to one against us—ten needle-guns, or Sniders, or Enfields, whatever the weapon might be—so that they would perceive that they must face at least five or six times the odds by which the French were overpowered. But that was not the worst of it. Ten children were born on the other side of the line for one that was born on this, and however we might change the proportions by increased energy, five emigrants went to the United States for every one that came to Canada, so that at the end of every decade, the disproportions would be multiplied to our disadvantage. We might overlook these inequalities and live in a fool's paradise of imaginary security; but if we were wise we would face our dangers, and prepare for them with a clear appreciation of their magnitude. But it might be said, Were we not a part of the great empire upon which the sun never sets, which contains three hundred millions of people, whose wealth defied estimate, whose army was perfect in discipline, and whose great navy dominated the seas? What had we to fear when such an empire protected us? This was our ancient faith and proud boast. Under every trial, in the full belief that they were British subjects, that the allegiance which they had to the Crown of England entitled them to protection, our forefathers helped to conquer and organized these provinces. But of late new doctrines had been propounded in the mother country. The disorganization of the empire had been openly promulgated in leading organs. Our brethren within the narrow seas had been counseled to adopt a narrow policy; to call home their legions, and leave the provinces without sympathy or protection; and under the influences of panic and imaginary battles of Dorking, troops were to be massed in the British Islands, and their shores were to be surrounded by iron-clads. One Cabinet Minister told them that British America could not be depended upon; another that he hoped the whole continent would peacefully repose and prosper under republican institutions; and the third, on the eve of negotiations that were to involve our dearest interests, stripped Canada of every soldier, gathered up every old sentry-box and gun-carriage that he could find, and shipped them off to England. He did not desire to anticipate the full discussion which Parliament would give to England's recent diplomatic efforts to buy her own peace at the sacrifice of our interests, or to that comedy of errors into which she had blundered. But he might say that the time was rapidly approaching when Canadians and Englishmen must have a clear understanding as to the obligations of the future. If Imperial policy is to sever the whole ground upon the faith of which our forefathers settled and improved, let this be understood. We will know then what to do. But if shadows, clouds and darkness were to rest upon the future; if thirty millions of Britons were to hoard their rascal counters within two small islands, gather round them the troops and war-ships of the Empire, and leave four millions of Britons to face forty millions, and to defend a frontier of three thousand miles, then let us know what they are at, and our future policy would be governed by that knowledge. No Cabinet had yet dared to shape his thought and give it utterance. Leading newspapers had told us that our presence within the Empire was a source of danger, and the time for separation was approaching, if it had not already arrived. Noble Lords and Commoners had sneeringly told us we might go when we were inclined. As yet neither the Crown, Parliament nor people of England had deliberately avowed this policy of dismemberment, although the tendency of English thought and legislation daily deepened the conviction that the drift was all that way. His young friends must wait for further developments; not without anxiety for the future, but with a firm reliance on the goodness of Providence and our own ability to so manage the policy of our country as to protect it by our wit, should Englishmen, unmindful of the past, repudiate their national obligations.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Union Pacific trains are running on time.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Canada prorogued the Legislature yesterday.

A new German Democratic daily paper is proposed in New-Haven.

Boston pays its female teachers an average of $67 per month.

CHARLES GORDON, a well-known Boston physician, died yesterday.

The Japanese stayed all day yesterday in their hotel at Washington.

President GRANT will visit Philadelphia about Thursday next.

A fire in South Natick, Mass, yesterday morning, destroyed property valued at $60,000.

The United States steamer *Saranac* has arrived at San Francisco from Magdalena Bay.

A boy fell and broke his neck, in Philadelphia, on Friday, while practicing gymnastics.

A Canadian paper says that the McNab surveying party, reported missing, are now all safe at Fort William.

It is believed that the Pope will leave Rome at an early day and take up his residence at Trent, on the Tyrol.

EDWARD CALLAHAN, of Cold Spring, was run over by a freight-train at Fishkill yesterday and had both legs cut off.

The body of ABRAHAM REED was found on Friday in an unoccupied house in Cambridge, Mass., with the throat cut.

The Phenix Hotel, at Salisbury, Charlton County, Mo., was burned on Monday night. Loss, $14,000.

Vice-Admiral ROWAN, who has been critically ill for the past week with pneumonia, is much better.

A six-mile race at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, between five ice-boats, was won by the *Arctic*.

JOHN ISAACS, of New-York, was arrested yesterday for attempting to swindle A. H. CLARK, of Peekskill.

The whole number of deaths at Philadelphia last week was 446; of these 121 were from small-pox.

Judge SAWYER, of the United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, has confirmed the trust sale of the Mariposa estate.

Hon. SCHUYLER CRIPPEN, Ex-Judge of the New-York Supreme Court, died at Cooperstown Thursday night, at the age of seventy-seven.

Prof. THOMAS RUSSELL CROSBY, of the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture, died suddenly in Hanover on Friday morning.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS was greatly fatigued by the journey from Washington to Cincinnati, which city he reached on Thursday evening.

A bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners at a salary of $3,000 each was defeated in the Missouri Senate on Friday.

The British brig *Olio* is wrecked inside the outer bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. She was laden with 1,300 barrels of turpentine.

The Boston *Advertiser* speaks of the arms wrangle in the United States Senate as a wretched quarrel, founded on a sick man's fancies.

The remains of Ex-Mayor JOHN T. MONROE, who died in Savannah, Ga., nearly a year ago, were taken to New-Orleans and interred Monday last.

The Tompson wadding-mill, in Ellington, Conn., was burned Friday night, together with 1,000 bales of manufactured goods. The loss is $40,000.

New-England papers mention an unusually brilliant display of the northern lights at midnight on Friday. Here at that hour it was cloudy.

It is proposed to establish a Baptist University at Memphis, Tenn., transferring the old theological school of South Carolina, at Charleston, to that city.

There are now 130 small liquor dealers serving out terms of imprisonment in Massachusetts. The big dealers have not yet begun to keep them company.

Judge MCKEAN, of Utah, had an interview with the President yesterday, in company with Attorney-General WILLIAMS, in relation to the judicial affairs of that Territory.

The Constitutional Convention at Salt Lake City, after a session of two weeks, completed its labors last night. The memorial to Congress was completed that evening.

An ice-boat belonging to FREDERIC SEYMOUR ran into an air-hole near Peekskill, Friday afternoon, with four persons on board, who narrowly escaped drowning.

A list of awards of prizes to American exhibitors at the recent International Exhibition at Cordova, Argentine Republic, to the number of thirty-two, has been received at Washington.

Should Gen. LADMIRAULT carry out his threat of resigning his office as Governor of Paris, it is probable he will be succeeded in the Governorship by Gen. CHANGARNIER.

The temporary bridge across the Missouri at Council Bluffs is to be abandoned on Monday, as it is expected the permanent Union Pacific Railroad bridge will be ready by that time.

ROBERT H. WARD, well known throughout the Western country as a pioneer, residing near Council Bluffs, was lost on the prairie Thursday night, and when found was in a dying condition.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill providing for the issue of twenty-year registered coupon six per cent. bonds, redeemable after five years, wherewith to pay the State indebtedness.

The following dispatch was received at the signal-office at Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon, from the observer at Keokuk, Iowa: "The ice commenced to move out of the river at 11 A. M. today."

The Nashua *Telegraph* reports that the three Republican voters in Ward Two of that city were offered $50 each to move out of the ward before election day. They are poor, but the bribes were spurned.

Gen. MYERS, of the Quarter-master's Department at Washington, on Friday drew from the Treasury $15,000 of the appropriation of $50,-000 to pay the expenses attending the official entertainment of the Japanese embassy.

The Ways and Means Committee, at Albany, will, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons next, have before them the General Appropriation bill, and will then receive propositions for amendments from those interested.

Senator POMEROY has written a letter to a friend in Kansas in reference to the Senatorial bribery investigation, in which he asks that no report be adopted by the Legislature reflecting in the slightest degree upon him while the testimony is withheld, and where no notice was served.

Here and there Democratic papers are complaining of the silence and inaction of the Democratic National Committee. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that the Democracy of the country are certainly entitled to a candid exposition of the reasons for the delay in organizing the party for the Presidential campaign.

Indian Massacre in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Advices from Arizona show that the massacre at Marshes Station was committed by Indians, who entered the premises on the pretense of being friendly, and cut the occupants to pieces with knives. It is believed that these savages came from the Date Creek Indian Reservation.

An Indian Shepherd Boy.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

There is a Digger boy employed on a sheep ranch in Monterey County, California, who is a human curiosity. He herds about 800 sheep all by himself, and the overseer says he knows every one of them by sight, and when he brings them in by night he will sit on the corral fence and tell whether one of them is missing. He is about fourteen, and has a face as round as the moon, and the brightest black eyes, which fairly sparkle with mischief. He turns more somersaults and hangs head downward from more trees than any man can count readily, and seems hardly to be aware of the existence of the sheep during the day, yet brings them all in at night. Like a true Indian his motions are perfectly cat-like, and he never calls to his sheep, but imitates the owl, the wildcat, or the coyote. When his employer calls him he never answers a syllable, but starts and runs toward him with all his might. A revolver was brought for him that he might shoot at the coyotes when they came to prey on his flocks, but he regarded it with aversion. At last they prevailed on him to carry it two days in succession, and on the second day he saw a wildcat, crept upon it with true Indian stealth, lay flat on his face, and after sighting along the barrel, and then squinting at the cat alternately about a dozen times, at last he fired. The pistol knocked him in the ear, and after that he never could be induced to take it again. The Diggers are a dangerous and gentle race, and do not take to firearms like the Apaches.

GENERAL NEWS.

Forcible Attempt to Suppress Republicanism in England.

Failure of Treaty Negotiations Between France and Italy.

The Austrian Emperor Refuses to Recognize the Old Catholics.

Narrow Escape of a Town from Destruction by Fire.

Steam-Boat Collision and Loss of Life at Louisville, Ky.

ENGLAND.

Monarchical Riot in Kingston—Attempt to Mob Republicans.

LONDON, March 2.—There was considerable excitement in Kingston, Surrey County, last night, over the sudden termination of a Republican meeting which was being held in that town. While Mr. ODGER, Member of Parliament, was addressing the assemblage, a party of Royalists attacked the building wherein the people had congregated, broke the windows and dispersed the meeting. The Royalists were particularly threatening in their demonstrations toward Mr. ODGER, who was compelled to scale a wall and seek safety in flight.

FRANCE.

Interruption of a Commercial Treaty—Difficulties in the Assembly.

PARIS, March 2.—It is reported that the negotiations in regard to the Commercial Treaty between France and Italy have been interrupted through Prussian interference, though the two first-mentioned Governments deny that Prussia had anything to do with the breaking off of the negotiations. President THIERS declares that France has no intention of raising a new loan immediately, and that a recent utterance of M. LE FRANC, Minister of the Interior, which gave rise to the rumor, was wrongly interpreted. There is likely to be differences in the Cabinet on the question of the adjournment of the Assembly, and in regard to the Catholic petitions in reference to the diplomatic representation of France.

GERMANY.

Papal Views as to the Concordat in Elsass and Lorraine.

BERLIN, March 2.—Prince BISMARCK gave a dinner to-night to the French, Austrian, English and Russian Ambassadors to the German Empire. The *North German Gazette* says: "The latest communication of Cardinal ANTONELLI, to the Bishop of Strasburg with regard to the Concordat, in its application to Elsass and Lorraine, does not alter the situation. Each party desires to have the present arrangement abrogated, and it seems a new one is wanted by the Pope." The *North German Gazette* further says, apparently by authority, that the German Government will seek to arrange matters by legislation as favorable as possible to the interest of the Church in Elsass and Lorraine.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Emperor of Austria Declines to Recognize the Dollinger Party.

BERNE, March 2.—The Swiss Federal Assembly refuses to accept the resignation of Dr. J. DUBS as Minister of the Interior and Public Works in the Federal Council. Dr. DUBS, however, persists in his determination to withdraw from the Council.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, by an imperial decree just issued, declines to recognize the old Catholic Bishops, or opponents of the dogma of Papal infallibility, as a portion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria.

ATHENS, March 2.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, who have been visiting their son, King GEORGE of Greece, left this city today on their return to Copenhagen. The elections for members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies will take place on the 9th inst.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Murders a Young Man and Attempts to Commit Suicide.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 2.—A shocking tragedy occurred at Dix Island today. The parties to the sad affair were DENNIS LITTLE, a man of forty-five years of age, and a youth of eighteen or twenty, named WHITE. Both were employed at the Granite works, and were residents in Quincy, Mass. It is said that LITTLE was jealous of young WHITE, and accused him of being in correspondence with his wife. Shortly before sunset this afternoon both were going upstairs in the house where the former boarded, when LITTLE, being in advance, turned and fired a pistol-shot at WHITE, who fell to the foot of the stairs and immediately expired. LITTLE then went to his own room and locked himself in and discharged several shots at his own person, and made an attempt to cut his throat. When weakened from loss of blood he opened the door and gave himself up to the crowd who pressed forward. His wounds are doubtless mortal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several Buildings Burned in Hyde Park—Narrow Escape of the Town.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, March 2, 1872.

The portion of our city known as Hyde Park narrowly escaped destruction at an early hour this morning. A fire broke out on Main-street, and before it was brought under subjection, a hotel, a restaurant, a grocery store, a saloon-shop, two barber-shops, and the Odd Fellows Hall, were consumed. They were all wooden structures. The hotel was one of the oldest buildings in the city, and has a dozen times narrowly escaped destruction, on account of its combustible condition. The window sills and doors of the brick stores directly across the street were badly scorched. The absence of wind, and the tearing down of buildings in the line of the fire alone saved the rest of the town. The cisterns were exhausted in a few moments, so that the firemen were utterly powerless. The street this morning presented a gloomy sight, with furniture and office fixtures strewn in all directions, the most of which was broken. The one policeman guarding the property could not head off the thieves who stole with impunity. The loss is heavy, but is fully covered by insurance. E. R. W.

Steam-Boat Collision on a Western River—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—The Green River packet *Falls City* was run into by the steamer *J. W. Garrett*, at the mouth of the canal, at midnight last night, and sunk. She was struck amidships, and sunk to the boiler-deck. As she went down the stove in the texas was capsized, setting fire to the boat and destroying all the upper works. The passengers had time only to escape in their night-clothes. The *Falls City* had a valuable cargo, which will be a total loss. Two of the negro deck-hands are missing, and it is supposed they were drowned.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—A special dispatch gives further particulars of the sinking of the steamer *Falls City* near Louisville. It seems that the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers when the boat caught fire, and men, women and children were rushing about uttering cries for assistance. Fortunately there was a fleet of empty barges near at hand, by means of which the terrified passengers escaped to the island in their night-clothing only. The boat will be a total loss.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A LYRIC OF LIFE.

Said one to me: "I seem to be—
Like a bird blown out to sea,
In the hurricane's wild track—
Lost, wing-weary, beating back
Vainly toward a fading shore,
It shall rest on nevermore."

Said I: "Spirit, spread your wings
Over all the waters wide,
Spread your wings upon the blast,
Let it bear you far and fast;
In some sea, where sunbeams shine,
Succor shall you find at last."

This soul then said: "Would I were dead—
Billows rolling o'er my head!
Those that sail the ships will cast
Stormwrecks back into the blast;
Omend evil will their spell,
What the hurricane lets fall."

For my reply: "Beneath the sky
Countless isles of beauty lie;
Waits upon the ocean thrown,
After tossings long and lone,
To those blessed shores have come,
Finding there love, heaven, and home."

This soul to me: "The seething sea,
Tossing hungry under me,
I fear to trust the ship I fear;
I see no isle of beauty near;
Why, I was fool enough today to let my
imagination tell me I descried past a figure
like his as we came out of church. Silly!
It is contemptible weakness. I must throw
it off," she said, unclasping her hands with
an impatient gesture; and calling to her
dog, a little terrier, "Come, Ruby, we must
go and get papa's tea ready."

Hearing her father's voice in the garden,
Esther went round the house to see if he
wished her, and found him standing beside
the wooden gateway, speaking to the gar-
dener.

"This ivy wants looking after, too," he
was saying to the gardener, as she came up.
"It's going too much over to the road. Come
here, Esther. I've been talking to James
about these rockeries. They are far
too formal—stuck up there like the
four corners of the earth. We must
have them altered at all hazards.
I daresay it will take a little time and la-
bor, perhaps a week; and James here wants
some one to assist him. Is there no able-
bodied fellow among these poor people of
yours who might be of use to us?"

"No, papa, not one; they are mostly chil-
dren and old women."

"Helloa!" exclaimed Mr. Raymond.
"What's that? I thought I heard a noise,
like some one coughing, among the ivy, on
the other side there."

So he had. Our friend Fred had come
down from London that day, had been to
church, and had seen Miss Raymond there;
and after a late dinner at a neighboring inn
had strolled down toward the villa, not in
hopes of seeing her, but simply because he
took pleasure in the thought that he was
near her. He had been taking his last turn
when he was arrested by the sound of
Esther's voice, and breathless, and for the
moment powerless to move, he had heard
the few words of conversation as to the
garden improvements and the extra labor
required.

The noise which Mr. Raymond had heard
was Fred leaving, half alone. By Jove, I'll
be off," he muttered to himself, the words
which he checked himself, and a strain of music
discovered, walked softly away and con-
tinued his thoughts in silence. "By Jove,
I'll do it," he repeated. "I must take the
last train up, though, and see Travers, and
get old Bertens to give me some disguises.
I'll be here by six A. M. to-morrow, by rail, or
cart, or cab, or somehow, though every
Bencher in the Temple say "No" to it.
Hang the proprieties—confound the eti-
quette! There's a prize here I'd stake my
life for, were it only half as beautiful and
good as I think it is."

III.

At eight o'clock on the following morning
old James the gardener came up to his mas-
ter, who was taking a turn round the garden
before breakfast, and said:

"Please, Sir, I've got a hand as I think can
do the garden-work you were speaking of
last night."

"Indeed, James; and who is he?"

"Well, Sir, I picked him up by chance
through Tom Groves, who keeps the *Holly
Inn*. He says he's out of work, and
knows something about gardening, and
is quite agreeable about wages—his a
week, Sir, with his bed and meals. I
think you said that would be the
agreement, Sir, and there's the bed above
the stable, where the coachman slept before
he was married. He's a likely enough lad,
though he has a bit of black plaster on his
face about half the size of my thumb; and
is fair-spoken, too. He's an Irishman, and
speaks very strong that way. Would you
like to see him, Sir?"

"No, I think not, James. Or stay; you had
better let me see him. Send him round,
James."

James stopped back a few paces, and beck-
oned with his hand, upon which a figure
came swinging round the corner of the villa,
dressed in workman's overclothes, a rather
dirty shirt-striped shirt, and a pair of thick,
coarsely-made boots. He carried his brown
velvet cap in one hand, a spade in the other, and had a
spade in his hand. He had the appearance
of being very much sunburnt, wore his
rather dusty-looking hair over his face a
good deal, and had a large piece of plaster
across one cheek. Notwithstanding this
last, the general expression was very taking,
especially when he slightly doffed as he
touched his cap, and, with a decided Irish
accent, wished Mr. Raymond "Good morn-
ing, Sir."

"Good morning," said Mr. Raymond. "My
gardener tells me you've done this kind of
work before. Where did you do it?"

"Now for it," said Fred to himself. "I
must tell a story, so here goes. In Ireland,
Sir."

"Have you just come over from there?"

"No, Sir. I've got a friend in London, and
came over from Ireland three weeks ago to
make my fortune, and I've been doing odd
jobs ever since—just what I could get, Sir."

"Have you a character you can show me?"

"Not I, Sir. Sure the character of a poor
man like myself isn't worth paintin' on clane
white paper. But I've always tried to get
honest work, Sir, ever since I left my ould
father's cabin in Connemara; and I'll do
your work well, Sir, and honestly, if your
honor will give me a fair trial."

"What's your name?" asked Mr. Ray-
mond.

Fred had somehow omitted to settle this
little point, and was accordingly obliged to
give the first Irish name which occurred to
him on the spur of the moment. The name
which happened first to occur to him was
that of an old fellow-soldier of his father's,
and how a kind friend to Fred himself. So
he answered, with only a moment's hesita-
tion:

"Fred O'Melley, your honor."

"Well, Fred," said Mr. Raymond, who had
rather taken a liking to the pleasant good-
humored countenance of the pseudo-Irish-
man, "we'll give you a trial. But remem-
ber, no rows or drinking. Do your work
quietly and well, and we'll get on very well
together, I daresay. Go into the kitchen,
and have some breakfast before you begin
work."

"Thank you, your honor," said Fred, as
he walked off, and thought to himself, "If
ever I felt in a cold perspiration in my life,
it's been within the last ten minutes. I'm
glad it's over, and so well over too. He's a
fine genial old fellow. I've no doubt we
would get on well together in any capacity.
Just to think I may be that man's son-in-
law some day!—After this, too," thought
Fred, looking down at his workman's dress
and discolored hands. "But I'm going too
fast, too fast, as usual. I've everything to
do yet."

Thus reflecting, Fred marched off with his
new friend, James the gardener, to partake
of his first meal in the villa. At he did he
be passed the dining-room window, and
with a rapid glance he caught sight of Miss
Raymond at the breakfast-table, waiting
for her father. Her eye caught his for an
instant, and the next Fred was out of sight,
but with such a beating of the heart that he
imagined she might even hear it, it was so
loud.

"I'll defy her to recognize me in this state,
though," said Fred to himself. "Travers
didn't when I stopped him in the Temple,
and asked him the way to his own rooms.
So I think I'm safe."

All that day Fred was busy at work in the
garden, and gave James the utmost satisfac-
tion. Mr. Raymond came outside from fre-
quently during the day, to give directions
and consult about the proposed alterations;
but of Miss Raymond Fred only once got a
sight, and that was at a distance as she
crossed the front lawn.

"By Jove," said Fred that night, as he
tumbled into his cozy little bed over the
stable, "I never was so glad to get between
the sheets in my life. What with the mental
anxiety and the bodily fatigue, I'm sure I
could sleep a fortnight. Well, I think I
have done a good day's work. Thank
heaven, I've escaped discovery so far. Now,
my sweet
softly on
good gods
good

IV.

On the following day the two gardeners
got through a good deal of work, and Fred's
healthy muscles responded heartily to the
unusual strain put upon them. But though
hours passed, never once did Miss Raymond
indicate, by her presence, that she was in-
terested in the changes going on in the gar-
den. Fred, however, kept his ears open, and
gathered a good deal from his fellow-ser-
vants of his fair mistress' character. Not
one had a fault to find with her; and even
cook, in her most excited moments, had
nothing but praises for "Miss Esther."

That evening after dinner, Esther, who
had been very much occupied indeed all
day, came out to take her usual saunter,
and, after a few turns in the lawn, went
round to the back of the villa to see what
changes had taken place in the garden.

"Why, papa, look there," she said to Mr.
Raymond, who was seated in the summer-
house beside a small table, on which he was
wont to have placed his pint of after-
dinner port. "There's that Irishman of
yours working still."

"Is he at it still?" said Mr. Raymond.

"He seems an energetic fellow; and with
some taste, too. He asked leave to try his
hand at arranging these rockeries himself;
and if the thing turns out as well as he
made it appear when he spoke of it, I expect
a success. By the way, it's most extraordin-
ary how well that fellow sometimes ex-
presses himself. I can't understand it."

"I'll go and see what he's doing with the
rockeries," said Esther, "for I've a pet
project of my own about them."

"Very well, dear," replied her father.

Esther walked round the house, and ap-
proached the spot where Fred was busy
among the stones of the rockery. He saw
her coming, and continued his work busily,
merely touching his cap to her when she
came up to him, and not daring to raise his
eyes.

"Mr. Raymond tells me you are going to
make a pretty rockery of your own plan-
ning," said Esther, encouragingly and kind-
ly.

"Yes, Miss; I'm sorr' to try, if you please."

"I think we shall require some larger and
better stones than these," said Esther, at
least to carry out the plan I have in my
mind about them. What is your idea?"

"Well, Miss, I wouldn't have four of them.
I'd have them all into one, and it would be
a different shape; not like a big sugar-loaf
but spread out like, fainin' the house, and
raised in the middle, and fallin' away at the
sides to two small towers. I'd have all the
flowers in bands, very thick at the bottom,
for a foot or two up, and gettin' thinner, so
as to show the rough water-stones, more and
more, as we get to the top."

Esther started with surprise. It was her
own plan. She had, when talking of garden-
ing to Redestone, at the well-remembered
dinner-party, explained it fully to him. But
how could this man know of it? He could
not have hit upon the same idea so exactly
by chance. So she asked:

"How came you to think of this?"

"Well, ma'am, it isn't say thinkin' at all.
I was doin' an odd job down at the gardens
by the river side in London, where the law-
yers live, and one of them, ma'am, was
walkin through the gardens one day I was
there, and he comes up to the gardener there
and said to him—says he, 'Why don't you
have a few rockeries here, Roberts?' And
he draws the thing out on the gravel with
his stick, and describes it, as well as I can
remember, just as I've told you, ma'am. He
was very particular about it, and was wish-
in' Roberts very much to try it."

As Fred spoke this story, (which was of
course, a pure invention,) he still kept work-
ing with the stones; but he had told it with
an object, and so, pretending to go round to
the other side of the heap of stones, he al-
lowed himself one momentary glance at Esther's
face, and that showed him the black, which
his tale had raised, dying away on Esther's
cheek, and a half-checked smile of pleasure
lingering about her lips.

"Heaven bless her bright face!" said Fred
to himself when he saw it; and, taking up
the heaviest stone near him, he sent it flying
away into the near corner of the garden,
among the stones he had rejected as unfit—
not because this particular stone deserved
rejection, but because he was in such a state
of excitement that he felt he must have
some outlet for his feelings. It was no
slight or trivial pleasure to him to find him-
self so remembered by her.

"I ax your pardon, ma'am," said Fred. "I
thought I saw one of them water-rats among
the stones; but I've missed him. If you
please, do you think the rockery will be da-
cent at all?"

"Oh, yes. I think it will do very well,"
said Esther, as she walked slowly to another
part of the garden. Just at that moment
she was not at all inclined for conversation
with her gardener, or any one else, and pre-
ferred to hide the companionship of her
own thoughts and reflections. What she
had just heard about a young lawyer sug-
gesting her plan to the Temple gardener re-
quired both solitude and reflection.

"It must have been he," she said to her-
self; "he has at least remembered my plan.
Why should he wish to have it in the Tem-
ple Gardens? Perhaps he liked it so much;
he said he did. And yet—and yet——" And
she scarce finished the thought in her mind,
but allowed herself to fall into a dreamy
state of wonder and vague indefinite pleas-
ure.

V.

Next morning, after breakfast, when Fred
was preparing to resume his garden duties,
Bertha, Miss Raymond's lady's maid, came
tripping up to him with an open letter in
her hand.

"Look here, Mr. Frederick," said she,
holding up the letter. "Did you ever see
pink paper before, scented far sweeter than
all your flowers put together?"

"No," replied Fred; "it's beautiful! Who
sent you that, Miss Bertha?"

"Then's for me at all, it's for Miss.
She's going out to a great dinner-party to-
morrow, up in London, and this is the invi-
tation, with a coat-of-arms on it in green
and gold. She's given it to me, because she
knows I keep all the nice things she gets.
Here! She takes the bouquet of flowers we
take with her to the dinner. You won't for
get, Sir, will you?" and Bertha shook the
letter at his face.

"Going to a dinner in London," thought
Fred. "I wish I knew where!" But he
only answered, quietly, "I'll not forget,
Miss Bertha; and I'll gather one for you too
—quite as pretty, if you'll let me. I know
one flower that would look very pretty in
your black hair."

"Go along, Sir," said Bertha. "But you
may bring it, and let me see it; and maybe,
if you behave yourself, I'll accept it."

"I suppose she's going to dine with the
Lord Mayor!" said Fred, fishing.

"No, you silly goose. The idea! She's
going to dine in ——— square, with some
people of your outlandish name—a Gen.
O'Melley.

"A dinner to-morrow at Gen. O'Melley's,"
thought Fred, as soon as she had gone.
"Good heavens! There surely can't
be two Gen. O'Melleys. It must be
my poor father's old fellow-soldier.
It is, by St. Patrick, I'll be there!" "I'll
risk it," he said. "I'll send a telegram on
the chance, and a letter, and a messenger, if
I can get one, into the bargain. I haven't
seen them for two years. I had forgotten
they were coming over from Dublin for a
week or two of the London season. To
think of meeting her on equal terms again.
There is some hope in that, for though
this gardening work has given me an
opportunity of knowing her real character,
it doesn't seem likely to do more. So I'm off
to Berrow, and we'll see what can be done
at O'Melleys." So Fred, after obtaining the
exact address of the O'Melleys from Bertha,
made an excuse to go down to the village
that forenoon, and sent off his dispatches
with a beating heart.

As he was sauntering back by the river
side, he suddenly heard a scream from some
one farther down the bank, and, on rushing
past the intervening bushes, he saw Miss
Raymond standing about twenty yards off
close to the edge of the river, with her
hands clasped together, a look of agony on
her face, and her eyes strained and fixed on
the current of the river where it swept past
the adjoining promontory.

"What is the matter?" inquired Fred, as
he bounded to her side.

"Ruby!" she said. "It's Ruby drowning!
He has gone too far out, and his strength is
gone, and he is drowning!—My poor Ruby!"

The next moment Fred was in the stream,
striking out with a long, full stroke to
where poor Ruby was struggling, and sink-
ing every now and then, and being carried
round and round like a cork. Fred was a
powerful and practiced swimmer, and he
shaped his course swiftly toward the drown-
ing dog.

"Oh! he turns—he's down!" cried Es-
ther, as Fred sank again, and the along to
[illegible]

[illegible] confound
[illegible] Thank
[illegible] my sweet
[illegible] softly on
[illegible] good gods
[illegible]

[illegible] who had [illegible] cries and
[illegible] seriously. I [illegible]
[illegible] seeing this [illegible]
[illegible] has been [illegible] enough
[illegible] shown on Saturday [illegible]
[illegible] and said [illegible]
[illegible] to do the honors to "so distin-
guished and critical a guest," and promised
even to let him see the rising rockery.
"And I'll introduce you to another of our
household," added she; "the most im-
portant one in it—my dog Ruby. Poor
thing! it was nearly drowned yesterday,
and would have been, had not our under-
gardener plunged into the Thames and
saved it."

"Do you know what he did with your re-
ward?" said Fred, in a low tone, and with a
peculiar smile. As he spoke he put his hand
to his breast, and showed, just for a mo-
ment, the piece of gold which Esther had
given him attached to a silk ribbon, and
suspended from his neck.

Esther started as if she had received a
great shock, and turned as pale as death.
Then she forced the trembling words out
almost in a whisper, scarcely knowing what
she said:

"Mr. Redestone, what does this mean?"

"Esther!" said her father, now coming
up in a hurry. "The horses have been
waiting half an hour, and we cannot keep
them a moment longer. Come, dear, we
must go."

Fred offered his arm to Miss Raymond to
lead her to her carriage, and when they had
reached the hall, and while Mr. Raymond,
who had forgotten something, ran upstairs
to fetch it, Fred spoke:

"You asked me, now, what my Ruby's this
token meant, Miss Raymond. It means that
there is a man, even in this hard century,
who has done a thing of which he is half
ashamed, but which he shall never re-
gret; who would count all toil pleas-
ure if for the sake of the woman
he loved, and who would risk his life—not
once, and for gold, but ever, and freely—to
gain and to keep her dear heart. Miss Ray-
mond," continued Redestone, hurriedly, as
he heard Mr. Raymond returning down-
stairs, "I have scarcely a right to speak
this to you. I have no right to ask a reply
now. But I trust you will forgive me my
foolishness and my rashness, and perhaps
answer me gently some day—even if it
should not be as I wish."

Redestone's passionate words had been so
hurried, and her father had joined them so
immediately after they were spoken, that
Esther could not possibly have answered
them even had she thought it right to do
so. But her poor heart was beating very
fast, and her little hand trembled very
much upon Fred's arm as he led her
to the carriage. When she shook hands
with him she did manage to say the
words "Good night," and Fred's whole
face was lit up with a glad joy as he noted
that it was not in unkind or offended tones
that she spoke the words.

"Good night, Mr. Redestone," said Mr.
Raymond, as they were driving off; "don't
forget Saturday!"

VII.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the
appointed Saturday, Fred pulled the great
bell of Mr. Raymond's villa, and entered the
grounds by the gateway through which he
had last passed, dressed in the garments of a
servant of the establishment.

"It's very odd," said Fred to himself, with
a smile, as he passed through the garden,
and saw James busy among the flower-pots.
"It's a very odd sensation being received
by one's fellow-servants with such respect
and deference. I don't think that fellow
would touch his hat so respectfully if he
could recognize me."

But the next instant he was met by Mr.
Raymond, who shook him by the hand, and
gave him a most cordial welcome. "My
daughter is indoors, Mr. Redestone," he
said, "and will be glad to welcome you
presently. Pray step in. Down, Ruby—
down, Sir! Why, Mr. Redestone, that dog
seems to know you."

"Nice dog," said Fred, carelessly, as he
patted Ruby, and stepped into the villa.

"It was all but drowned the other day,"
said Mr. Raymond; "and had it not been
for an Irish fellow, who worked in the gar-
den here, jumping in after it and saving it,
we should have lost poor Ruby. A most ex-
traordinary fellow, that Irishman, by the
way! He was engaged here for a week; and
the other night, when we came home from
the O'Melleys, we found he had levanted
before his time had expired, and, strange to
say, without taking away any of our goods
and chattels with him, as I at first feared
was likely. He left a note for me, begging
pardon, explaining that he was obliged to
leave for some outlandish reason, and re-
questing that his wages might be given to
the head gardener. I never heard of such a
thing."

Fred bit his lip, to keep in the almost irre-
sistible laugh, and then rose to shake hands
with Miss Raymond, who now entered the
room.

Poor Esther was in a dreadful state of con-
fusion, and her face got red and white by
turns, in spite of herself. However, as they
almost immediately went in to lunch, her
duties as hostess occupied her, and helped
her a good deal. After lunch Mr. Raymond
asked Fred to go out with him to the gar-
den, and inspect the flowers. "My daughter,"
he said, "will join us after she writes one
or two letters which I wish sent off at once."
So Esther was left in the house, and the two
gentlemen went out into the garden.

"Now or never," thought Fred: "I must
not lose this opportunity."

"Mr. Raymond," he said, aloud, "I have
come down here, on your kind invitation, to
see your beautiful villa and grounds; but
my main object was a very much more
serious one—to ask your permission to pro-
pose for the hand of your daughter."

"It must be admitted that Fred had the
knack of going very directly to the point;
and so Mr. Raymond thought, as he an-
swered:

"You do surprise me, Mr. Redestone, very
much indeed; for though, to tell you the
truth, my old friend O'Melley gave me a
hint that something of that kind was going
on, I never dreamt of anything so precipi-
tate as this."

Then Fred pressed his suit long and ur-
gently, and appealed to Mr. Raymond more
eloquently and more powerfully than ever
he had done, or could do, to a jury. It would
have required very strong objections, and a
very stubborn heart, successfully to resist
his earnest pleadings. There was no doubt-
ing the honest look in that flushed and
handsome face, and the genuine feeling
ringing in those words Mr. Raymond
felt his objections gradually being over-
thrown in spite of all he could say, not by
Fred's arguments, but simply by the force
and power of his passion, as it shone in his
eyes and sounded in his tones. He had quite
taken a liking for Fred the first time they
met, and the liking had increased each time
he saw him. His kingly and genial heart
was touched as he listened to Redestone so
eagerly urging his suit; and at last he fairly
gave way, and thus answered Fred's appeal:

"Though I have known you for so short a
time, Mr. Redestone, yet, to speak frankly, I
know all about you, and your family and
position, both from Gen. O'Melley and from
others; and, while I think a little time
for you to know each other would be ad-
vantageous, yet I do not forbid you to ad-
dress my daughter as you desire."

Fred was most profuse in his thanks, and
fairly won Mr. Raymond's heart by the way
in which he expressed his gratitude.

Very soon after, Esther joined the two
gentlemen in the lawn. Mr. Raymond, true
to his promise, made some excuse, and,
greatly to the consternation of Esther, left
her alone with Fred. Redestone saw that
she was agitated, and knew, too, that his
time might be limited; so he made a bold
plunge into his position without preface.

"Miss Raymond," he said, "you know
what I feel toward you. You must think me
bold as well as foolish, but I trust to your
generosity and forgiveness. I have sought
your father's permission to address you as
you know I wish, and he has consented. I
now come to you with my humble request
for your hand. I know I am unworthy. I
can scarce believe that I dare hope, but I
am urged on by a love which will not be
stayed. I seek from you, I beg of you what
is far more dear to my heart than all the
honors I may win, and then every happiness
shall be all mine."

As Esther listened to these words, her face
was very pale. Very different feelings were
struggling and contending within her heart;
for words she could not but feel glad to be
wooed so ardently, yet could she say that
she really loved him? Did she really know
her own heart in the matter? Could she
think of promising to wed this impetuous
lover, on so short a knowledge of him?
He had proved the truth of his affection by
braving the risks and the shame of discovery
and ridicule, at few men would have dared
to do. Yes, she thought, he might have
restrained was his wild impetuous nature
for a time, before he asked me for an answer
so suddenly, and so readily." Her manifestly
pride was offended, and came to her assist-
ance; and though her face was very white
and her extraction fixed and formal, she
answered slowly and with dignity, and
with strange coldness in her tones:

"Mr. Redestone, I cannot but be flattered
by what you have said; but is it right that
you should speak so rashly to one you
know so slightly, and who has become ac-
quainted with you only so very recently?
You must pardon me if I say that you do
not sufficiently consider your own position,
or what is due to the person whoever she
may be—whom you so address."

The words had scarcely passed her lips
when she felt how cruel they were—how, in
their strict and stern justice, they ignored
utterly all the little palliations of poor
Fred's case. She thought how freely and
generously—even if rashly, and so far in-
considerately toward her—he had given her
his whole love, his proved affection, and
now he had treated to her not piercing the
heart he had laid bare with words of cold-
ness and of selfish pride. She had not even
uttered one word of kindness, or gentle
pity, to soften the bitterness of his pain.

Fred's face fell, and he walked slowly on
beside Miss Raymond with all the folly of
his rashness and inconsiderateness fully dis-
closed to his mind. He felt that he ought to
have thought of this sooner. He felt that
his passion had carried him too far and too
fast, and that he had been shamefully blinded
to what was due to the woman he loved.
So, in a low and trembling and sorrowful
voice, he spoke his regret and apology:

"Miss Raymond, you are right—as I be-
lieve you ever are and must be. I humbly
seek your pardon for my rude and hasty
love. It is true I do not need to know you
more, for I know well the nature and good-
ness of the prize I seek to win. But I
wrongly thought that, in my words and
acts, you might have seen enough to judge
me, and thinking that, and loving you so
dearly, I could scarcely bear to live and not
know my fate!"

There was such a look of pain in Fred's face
and a tone of such agony in his voice, that
every word cut Esther to the heart. She
could not bear to think that it was her words
of merciless self-assertion which produced
this pain. She was right enough in what
she had said, if she had only said it more
gently and kindly. And after all she did
love him. She knew it now, at this in-
stant, while he was speaking to her—clearly
and surely, as she had never known or ac-
knowledged it to herself before; and as her
heart melted with pain at his sorrow the
tears rose in her eyes.

Redestone stopped suddenly before her,
his eyes now lit up with new hopes, as he
said to her:

"You do pity me, then, Miss Raymond, and
I would fain hope you may some day learn to
love me. Do not still call me bold and rude,
but let me take this hand, to guard and to
keep till you say no may again. Do not
think unworthily of me, but trust my heart
to love you faithfully until it beats no
more upon this earth."

Esther had covered her face, and tried to
hide her tears with her handkerchief, when
he stayed her on the gravel walk; and as
he took her hand gently in his own, she did
not take it back from him, but allowed him
to press it ardently to his heart, and to his
lips. "Need more be said?" Esther's hand
was given, and her heart pledged; and with
the Summer sun shining down upon these
two bright figures by the river side, the ear-
lier falls upon the final scene of the last
act of "Fred Redestone's Escapade."—*Temple Bar.*

SUITABLE DRESSES.—As for dresses suita-
ble to certain persons, I need say but little.
There are many books on the etiquette of
dress, showing what is proper to be worn in
the morning and in the evening and at noon-
day. A few very simple rules will suffice
here. Those who are very stout should wear
nothing but black; those who are very thin
should put a little padding in their gowns;
and neither should be in the least *décolleté*.
Perpendicular stripes in dresses give height
and increase fullness, and are therefore par-
ticularly suited to very slight, small people,
and particularly unfitted for stout figures.
To fair persons blue is becoming—but not
every blue. Dark blue, or too brilliant a blue,
is extremely unbecoming to that kind of
complexion, and makes the skin yellow and
the hair sandy. It is the old pale, dull blue
that really makes sand gold. Pink, especi-
ally the old-fashioned yellow pink, is, when
not too brilliant, becoming to all complex-
ions except that, which goes with
red hair. Light green may be safely
worn by the very dark, the very rosy, and
by the very pale when the skin is extremely
clear; but to ordinary English faces it is a
trying color, though there are people who
look well in nothing else. Green, mixed
properly with pale blue, is very becoming
indeed. Gray is the most beautiful color for
old and young—I mean the soft silver gray
which is formed by equal parts of black and
white, with no touch of mauve in it. It ad-
mits of any color in trimming, and throws
up the bloom of the skin. Rose-color, for
some people, is pretty, and not unbecoming.
White, so disastrous to some, is generally
becoming in dress, only very coarse com-
plexions are spoilt by it.

Short women should never wear double
skirts or tunics—they decrease the height;
so much, unless, indeed, the tunic is very
short and the skirt very long. So also do
large, sprawling patterns used for trim-
mings. Let these be left to women tall
enough to carry them off. Neither let a very
little woman wear her hair half down her
back; let her lift it clean up as high as pos-
sible.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

AN ANECDOTE OF SIR GEORGE LEWIS.—
Doubtless Sir George Lewis rode his hobby
too hard, and, but for his devotion to study,
his useful life would probably have been
prolonged. Whether in or out of office, he
read, wrote, and studied. He relinquished
the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review* to be-
come chancellor of the exchequer; and when
no longer occupied in preparing budgets, he
proceeded to copy out a mass of Greek manu-
scripts at the British Museum. He took
particular delight in pursuing any difficult
inquiry in classical antiquity. One of the
odd subjects with which he occupied himself
was an examination into the truth of re-
ported cases of longevity, which, according
to his custom, he doubted or disbelieved.
This subject was uppermost in his mind
while pursuing his canvass of Herefordshire
in 1865. On applying to a voter one day for
his support, he was just as decided a pes-
timist. "I am sorry," was the candidate's
reply, "that you can't give me your vote;
but perhaps you can tell me whether any
body in your parish has died at an extraor-
dinary age?"—*From "Character," by Samuel
Smiles.*

FRUIT-GROWING IN SOUTHERN CALIFOR-
NIA.—Avenues of walnuts, or olives, or or-
anges receive us, and the water at each side
of the drive runs merrily along with the
nimble feet of our horses. Little streams
run down between the rows of trees, and
lose themselves in the distance, where they
flash up occasionally among bushes and
flowers. The house is shaded by tall eucal-
yptus and wide-spreading pepper trees, and
out of the front door, standing under the
veranda, we can look down a broad drive,
shaded by magnificent orange trees. It is
the Orange-avenue of the place, and besides
adding a most attractive feature to it, and
furnishing a shady promenade at most all
hours of the day, it yields a princely income
to the owner. There are acres upon acres
covered with these trees, and pomegranates,
almonds, peaches, apricots, &c. Of grapes
there are 150 acres, but the grapes from
which the 19,000 gallons brandy and 70,000
gallons wine were made on this place last
year, did not all grow on this land; the
product of about 400 acres more was bought
up for this purpose. Not is the whole of
this product consumed in California, a large
amount being shipped to the Eastern States.
The Sunny Slope cellars are extensive, and
the distilling apparatus I should like to de-
scribe, if I only knew how. But I learned
something about wine, too, standing among
the great hogsheads and casks and barrels
filled with this fluid, namely, that it requires
a far greater quantity of grapes to make
Port wine than it does to make Angelica or
White wine.

And now, in conclusion, let me impart
what I myself learned of fruit-growing in
tropical California. I repeat only figures
and results that have been attained and
achieved, year after year, in this part of
our State. The harvest has always been a
sure one—safe and secure as any we can ex-
pect to reap, "while yet the day lasts, and
night cometh not."

Oranges, lemons and limes, raised from
the seed, will bear in their fifth or fourth
year. The profit on these, oranges partic-
larly, is larger than on any other fruit, pay-
ing at the rate of from $50 to $50 a tree,
while ornamental trees are counted by the
score. They need constant irrigation, and
the fuller they bear the more water do they
drink. The trees can be transplanted at al-
most any age, without injury; but trees
over three years old are seldom to be found
at the nurseries. Next in profit come wal-
nuts, yielding an income of from $300 to
$1,000 per acre, and requiring irrigation
only in the uplands; in the valleys they
grow well without.—*The Overland Monthly.*

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.—A large and
varied survey of the miseries of mankind
has led me to conclude that every man is a
thing much to be pitied. One cannot be
angry with men, or be otherwise than tol-
erant of all their errors and shortcomings
when one thinks that most men have teeth
—that some men shave—that we have to get
up and go to bed (both of them detestable
operations) every day—that there is hardly
any place, however remote, in which there
is not more than one delivery of letters in
the course of the twenty-four hours—that
any human being, however foolish, can
annoy any other human being, however
sensible (though thousands of miles should
separate them,) by informing him abruptly,
in a brutal telegram, of all the unpleasant
things that can happen—that pleasures are
taken in such large doses as to become
rather like poisons, dinners lasting some-
times three hours—that we have to live
with creatures, very like and yet very un-
like ourselves, who are strangely attractive
to us, and whom we fondly and vainly en-
deavor to manage (they every day in these
times becoming more unmanageable)—that
children will scream at the top of their
voices and wear out shoes in the most
reckless manner—that most of our abodes
are but vertical continuations of sew-
ers—that there is no good weather
anywhere; it is always too hot,
or too cold, or too rainy, or too shiny, or too
misty, or too dazzling—that old ladies will
have the windows up in a railway carriage
when the wind is south, and young ladies
the windows down when the wind is east—
that there is such a thing as public speak-
ing, and that no one can say or write any-
thing with reasonable brevity—I say again
that a male human being is a creature
whom one cannot regard but with the ut-
most pity, and even his slight aberrations
from perfect virtue are results which may
naturally be expected to follow from the ad-
verse circumstances that surround him.—
Macmillan's Magazine.

FAIRY RINGS.—Every one who is accus-
tomed to the country knows a "fairy ring"
when he sees it. Each ring is only a belt of
grass of a much darker green than that sur-
rounding it. In a paper on "The Fairy
Rings of Pastures," read by Prof. WRAY be-
fore the British Association, at Southamp-
ton, in 1846, it was stated that the grass of
which such rings are formed is always the
first to vegetate in the Spring, and keeps the
lead of the ordinary grass of the pastures
till the period of cutting. If the grass of
these "fairy rings" be examined in the
Spring and early Summer, it will be found
to conceal a number of agarics or "toad-
stools" of various sizes. They are found
situated either entirely on the outside of the
ring, or on the outer border of the grass
which composes it. DECANDOLLE's theory,
that the rings increased by the excretions of
the funguses being favorable for the growth
of grass, but injurious to their own subse-
quent development on the same spot, was
remarked on, and proved to be in
sufficient to explain the phenome-
na. A chemical examination was
made of some funguses—the true St. George's
agaric of Linnæus, *agaricus gravesiens*—which
grew in the "fairy rings" on the meadow
around the College at Cirencester. They
contain 87.65 per cent. of water, and 12.35
per cent. of dry matter. The abundance of
phosphoric acid and potash found in the
ashes of these specimens was most remark-
able, showing 20.49 of the former, and 55.10
of the latter. The Professor's view of the
formation of these "fairy rings" was as fol-
lows: "A fungus is developed on a single
spot of ground, sheds its seed, and dies. On
the spot where it grew it leaves a valuable
manuring of phosphoric acid and alkalies,
some magnesia, and a little sulphate of lime.
Another fungus might undoubtedly grow on
the same spot again; but, on the death of
the first, the ground becomes occupied by a
vigorous crop of grass, rising, like a
phœnix, from its ashes." Dr. WOLLAS-
TON and Sir HUMPHREY DAVY both
adopted this elucidation of Prof.
WRAY's as the correct one; and his
is the explanation most generally
accepted by the best naturalists. The the-
ory has also been very clearly stated in an
early volume of the *London Medical and
Physical Journal*, thus: "Every fungus ex-
hausts the ground on which it grows, so that
no other can exist on the same spot. It sheds
its seed around; and on the second year, in-
stead of a single fungus as a centre, a num-
ber arise in an extensive ring around the spot
where the individual stood. These exhaust
the ground on which they have come to
perfection; and in the succeeding year the
ring becomes larger, from the same principle
of divergency."—*Once a Week.*

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—Speaking gener-
ally, the training and discipline that are
most suitable for the one sex in early life are
also the most suitable for the other; and the
education and culture that fit the mind of
the man will prove equally wholesome for
the woman. Indeed, all the arguments
which have yet been advanced, in favor of
the higher education of men plead equally
strongly in favor of the higher education of
women. In all the departments of home, in-
telligence will add to woman's usefulness
and efficiency. It will give her thought and
foresthought, enable her to anticipate and
provide for the contingencies of life,
suggest improved methods of management,
and give her strength in every way. In dis-
ciplined mental power she will find a strong-
er and safer protection against deception
and imposture than in mere innocent and
unsuspecting ignorance; in moral and re-
ligious culture she will secure sources of in-
fluence more powerful and enduring than in
physical attractions; and in due self-re-
liance and self-dependence she will discover
the truest sources of domestic comfort and
happiness.

But while the mind and character of
women ought to be cultivated with a view
to their own well-being, they ought not the
less to be educated liberally with a view to
the happiness of others. Men themselves
cannot be sound in mind or morals if women
be the reverse; and if, as we hold to be the
case, the moral condition of a people mainly
depends upon the education of the home,
then the education of women is to be regard-
ed as a matter of national importance. Not
only does the moral character but the men-
tal strength of man find its best safeguard
and support in the moral purity and
mental enlightenment of woman; but the
more completely the powers of both are
developed, the more harmonious and
well-ordered will society be—the more safe
and certain its elevation and advancement.

But while it is certain that the character
of a nation will be elevated by the enlight-
enment and refinement of woman, it is much
more than doubtful whether any advantage
is to be derived from her entering into com-
petition with man in the rough work of
business and politics. Women can no more
do men's special work in the world than men
can do women's. And wherever woman has
been withdrawn from her home and family
to enter upon other work, the result has
been socially disastrous. Indeed, the efforts
of some of the best philanthropists have of
late years been devoted to withdrawing
women from toiling alongside of men in
collieries, factories, nail-shops, and brick-
yards.

There is, however, one special department
of woman's work demanding the earnest at-
tention of all true female reformers, though
it is one which has hitherto been unac-
countably neglected. We mean the better
economizing and preparation of human
food, the waste of which at present, for
want of the most ordinary culinary knowl-
edge, is little short of scandalous. If that
man is to be regarded as a benefactor of his
species who makes two blades of corn to
grow where only one grew before, so less is
she to be regarded as a public benefactor
who economizes and turns to the best prac-
tical account the food-products of human
skill and labor. The improved use of even
our existing supply would be equivalent to
an immediate extension of the cultivable
acreage of our country—not to speak of the
increase in healthy economy, and domestic
comfort. Were our female reformers only
to turn their energies in this direction with

effect, they would earn the gratitude of all households and be esteemed as among the greatest of all practical philanthropists.—From Character, by Samuel Smiles.

DICKENS' HUMOR.—The humor of our good Genie seems, when we begin to analyze it, a very simple matter—merely the knack, as we have before said, of seeing crooked—of posing every figure into oddity. A tone, a gesture, a look, the merest trait, is sufficient; nay, so all-sufficient does the trait become that it absorbs the entire individuality; so that Mr. Toots becomes a Chuckle, Mr. Turveydrop incarnate Deportment, Uriah Heep a Cringe; so that Newman Noggs cracks his finger-knuckles, and Carker shows his teeth, whenever they appear; so that Traddles is to our memory a Forelock forever sticking bolt upright, and Regaud (in *Little Dorrit*) an incarnate Hook-nose and Moustache eternally meeting each other. Enter Dr. Blimber: "The Doctor's walk was stately, and calculated to impress the juvenile mind with solemn feelings. It was a sort of march; but when the Doctor put out his right foot, he gravely turned upon his axis, with a semicircular sweep toward the left; and when he put out his left foot, he turned in the same manner toward the right. So that he seemed, at every stride he took, to look about him as though he were saying, 'Can anybody have the goodness to indicate any subject, in any direction, on which I am uninformed?'" Enter Mr. Flintwinch: "His neck was so twisted that the knotted ends of his white cravat actually dangled under one ear; his natural acerbity and energy always contending with a second nature of habitual repression, gave his features a swollen and suffused look; and altogether he had a weird appearance of having hanged himself at one time or other, and of having gone about ever since, halter and all, exactly as some timely hand had cut him down." This first impression never fades or changes as long as we see the figure in question.

Akin to this perception of oddity, and allied with it, is the perception of the incongruous. Never did the brain of human creature see stranger resemblances, funnier coincidences, more side-splitting discrepancies. This man was for all the world like (what should he say?) a pump, the more so as his feelings generally ran to water. That man was a spider, such a comical spider—"horny-skinned, two-legged, money-getting, who spun webs to catch unwary flies, and retired into holes until they were entrapped." Yonder trips the immaculate Pecksniff, "caroling as he goes, so sweetly and with so much innocence, that he only wanted feathers and wings to be a bird."

Here, as elsewhere, the whole power lies in the incongruity of the whole comparison, in the reader's perfect knowledge that Pecksniff is a humbug and an impostor, and that there is nothing bird-like or innocent in his nature. The vein once struck, there was nothing to hinder our good Genie from working it for ever. His path swarmed with oddities and incongruities; Wagner-like he mixed these together, and produced the Homunculus, Laughter. And just as the perception of oddity and incongruity varies in men, varies the enjoyment of Dickens. Quiddity for quiddity—the reader must give as well as receive; and if the faculty is not in him, he will turn away contemptuously. A weasel looking out of a hole is enough to convulse some people with laughter; they see a dozen odd resemblances. Other people, again, walk through all this topsyturvyland with scarcely a smile. Life in all its phases, great and small, seems perfectly congruous and ship-shape; much too serious a matter for any levity.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

PIKE-FISHING IN NORFOLK.—Norfolk is the paradise of the pike. We may read in the newspapers of his growing to an enormous size in some solitary fish-pond, where, for aught we know, and if the stories of his longevity be true, he may have reigned supreme since the days when the pre-Elizabethan monks placed him there as a young pickerel. But nowhere does the average size of pike equal their condition in the Norfolk rivers and broads. There you find them in all ages and sizes—from the three-inch jack just trying his "prentice han'" upon equally juvenile roach and dace, to the still-growing elderly individuals over three feet long. Their number is legion; and Norfolk pike-fishing, in my estimation, beats both trout and salmon-fishing for right-down good sport. If you are inclined to be sentimental, and to subscribe to Mr. Freeman's views about hunting, you have the satisfaction of knowing, when pike-fishing, that you have not lured poor herbivorous creatures to their destruction, but simply caught the carnivorous cannibal that intended to do unto others what you intend to do unto him. Of course, abundant though this tyrant of the fresh water is in the places I have mentioned, there are times and seasons when you may try your luck, and try it in vain. You must consider time and tide, in the most literal sense, if you desire to be successful. An easterly wind will not only keep the pike, but every other fish, quiet at the bottom, or nestling in the reeds. A few days of rain will muddy the water, and thus prevent the pike from seeing a bait, even if it were illuminated by the electric light. Then, as regards the tide; this is an important item to be studied in Norfolk pike-fishing. I have mentioned how flat the country is in the "broad district"—so flat that rivers have not a fall of many inches in scores of miles. The consequence is, that an unusual tide—as when the north-westerly gales have been blowing—will find its way up the rivers, broads, and dykes, turning the water brackish, and either driving the more delicate fish before it, or turning them up sick and dying. The pike, as well as the roach, is very susceptible of salt water, and, burly though he be, cannot stand it at all; while the bream and the perch seem to revel in it, if it be not over saline. These periodical salt-water inundations, I have no hesitation in saying, destroy more pike than anything else. If you go up the "lanes" leading from the rivers to the broads—so called because cut out of the tall stems of the *Arundo phragmites*, the grass used for thatching—you will see scores, if not hundreds, of pike turned up and floating on either side. How many find their way into the thickets of tall reeds and grasses, I cannot say; but, considering that a greater portion of the watery area is covered by these than is left uncovered, I should say the number seeking shelter or driven there must be immense. And yet these periodical thinnings do not seem to have lessened the fish. The multiplication of dykes has given them increased facilities for spawning; while there need be little fear of their not obtaining food sufficient and to spare, as long as the waters yield such quantities of roach, dace, bream and eels.—*Belgravia.*

THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—On nearing San Francisco, one is impressed with the reality of approaching a great commercial mart. Ships, with flowing sails, and bearing the flags of many nations, are seen speeding on their course for that natural beacon, the South Farallon, or the picturesque headland of Punta de los Reyes; while others, outward bound, are plunging through the rough, breaking waves, as they ply against the adverse wind with the ebbing tide. The fleets of coasters, too, of every rig and size, with their sails tautly spread, fly over the water like flocks of sea-gulls on the wing; and mammoth steamers, hurrying to and from every quarter of the globe. And if it be night, this thoroughfare to the metropolis is illuminated, from its remotest landmark to the centre of its magnificent haven. Or, if misty haze envelop the coast, the shrill fog-whistles of Año Nuevo, Pigeon Point, Del Reyes, Farallon, with the "syren" on Point Bonito, and the trumpet of Point Lobos, warn and direct the anxious mariner. Thick weather is often met with; and at such times every visible object becomes at once of unusual interest, and a stranger might well be in doubt as to the nationality of the port he is nearing (if he judge from objects immediately about him), as frequently the first craft seen is an Italian fishing-boat, with its lateen sail, or a Chinese boy, half schooner, half junk, with its oriental rig and celestial crew, who still adhere to their hereditary mode of navigating. There is a grandeur in the scenery about the approaches to the Golden Gate, commensurate with the vast resources of wealth within its portal. To the left are the Farallones, a cluster of fantastically formed rocks, the largest of which appears like a submarine mountain spur, from whose summit flashes the vivid light that casts its rays for leagues seaward, mingling with those of its other sentinels on the shore. On the right is the precipitous white face of San Pedro; and away to the left are broken elevations, some covered with wild oats to their summits, others tree-clad, and others with immense bowlders; while far in the distance can be seen the prominent peak of Mount Diablo. Then, as you pass onward, a white-crested line of foam may stretch from the Bolinas Hills, on the north, to the sandy south shore: this is the turbulent bar, and amid the yawning rollers is seen the welcome pilot-boat, bounding through the glittering spray, anon receding in the curling chasms, as if playing with the elements. At length you enter the Golden Gateway, whose volcanic walls have been transformed into battlements, crowned with the heaviest ordnance of modern invention. Still on you glide, into the smooth waters of the bay, and cast anchor before the Golden City of the Western Slope.—*The Overland Monthly.*

FORT VALERIEN.—Valerien is a five-sided fortress. The lines of the pentagon are, on the side nearest Paris, about 400 metres long, on the opposite front they measure only 350. The contour of these lines is, as is the case also at Issy, drawn on the French bastion-trace, and they were armed with 24, 12 and 6-pounder bronze muzzle-loading guns. Within a circle having a radius of about half a mile from the fort as a centre, the ground rises in gentle slopes. It is devoted principally to the culture of the vine, and is of a bare and uninteresting character. Within the bastion-trace the gradient becomes much more steep, and the land rises rapidly to a height of about 400 feet, forming a steep hill, having an artificially leveled top, on which are erected partially casemated barracks for the accommodation of troops, bomb-proof magazines for ammunition, officers' quarters, commandant's house, chapel, and numerous other buildings. On this flat summit is also erected a battery, armed with the heaviest iron naval guns in the possession of the French. These are breech-loading pieces, and two of them measure 19 centimetres in diameter of bore. Raised above its fellows, on a "cavalier," or mound of earth, protected by gabions, sand-bags, barrels filled with clay, &c., is placed a huge breech-loading piece of ordnance. Fixed on each side of the wrought-iron carriage are two davits, or cranes, fitted with tackles, whereby the muzzle can be hove up or lowered, in order to depress or elevate the gun. So unwieldy is this gigantic weapon that without the assistance of some such mechanical contrivance it would have been impossible to alter the angle at which the gun was originally fixed. This cannon measures 25 centimetres in diameter of bore, and is the one which threw a bolt about 75 centimetres in length right across the Seine on to the slope below the terrace at St. Germain, thereby scattering the crowd of idle sight-seers congregated there, and interfering considerably with the digestion of the peaceful diners in the hospitable salons of the Pavilion Henry IV. Below this monster are the other two breech-loading iron guns of 19 centimetres calibre, which fired on Bougival and Ville St. Cloud, while on either side of them the batteries are filled up with eight muzzle-loading marine guns, of 16 centimetres bore. Half way up the slope, between the ordinary bastions and the heavy naval battery, and on the southern face of the hill, was a tier of guns, principally 24-pounders, throwing a long conical shot of 56 pounds in weight. Most of these were directed against Sèvres, Montretout and Ville d'Avray. On this level also a splinter-proof battery was in course of construction; the uprights had been fixed, but the work would seem to have been suddenly interrupted, as there were no preparations visible for completing the frame or mounting guns. The guns were all mounted *en barbette*, and many of them placed on fronts and faces unprovided with embrasures, had been simply fired over the edge of the parapet. Some of these guns have been elevated to such an angle that it was found necessary to depress the trails into holes dug in the earth for that purpose. Besides the defenses of the principal fort, two outlying earthworks or redoubts had been thrown up during the siege; one in the direction of Rueil, and at a considerable distance from the main work, with which it is connected by traverses. This is the redoubt well known under the name of the "Windmill battery," which was very active in its attentions to the Fourth Corps during the sortie of the 21st. No siege guns had been mounted in it. It was armed for the occasion with field artillery only. The other outwork is thrown out upon the southern, or, more properly speaking, the south-western side. It was armed with heavy guns, and was very active at one time. It was this battery which shelled the Landwehr officers out of their comfortable quiet quarters near Marly, and from the audacious mouth of one of its guns was thrown the shell which fell not far from the aqueduct of Marly, having been, it is supposed, aimed at a distinguished group who were surveying the scene from the secure elevation afforded by that building. At Valerien or at Issy the French appeared to have wasted their time, and thrown away their opportunities sadly; scarcely any preparation had been made for a bombardment. No proper measures had been taken to provide even proper sleeping places for the men, and the bastion fronts and batteries were very much exposed.—*The Dark Blue.*

MEN OF LITERATURE AND BUSINESS.—The principal early works of JOHN STUART MILL were written in the intervals of official work, while he held the office of principal examiner in the East India House—in which CHARLES LAMB, PEACOCK, the author of *Headlong Hall*, and EDWIN NORRIS, the philologist, were also clerks. MACAULAY wrote his *Lays of Ancient Rome* in the War Office, while holding the post of Secretary of War. It is well known that the thoughtful writings of Mr. HELPS are literally "Essays written in the Intervals of Business." Many of our best living authors are men holding important public offices—such as Sir Henry Taylor, Sir John Kaye, Anthony Trollope, Tom Taylor, Matthew Arnold, and Samuel Warren.

Mr. PROCTOR, the poet, better known as "Barry Cornwall," was a barrister and commissioner in lunacy. Most probably he assumed the pseudonym for the same reason that Dr. PARIS published his *Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest* anonymously—because he apprehended that, if known, it might compromise his professional position. For it is by no means an uncommon prejudice, still prevalent among city men, that a person who has written a book, and still more one who has written a poem, is good for nothing in the way of business. Yet SHARON TURNER, though an excellent historian, was no worse a solicitor on that account; while the brothers HORACE and JAMES SMITH, authors of *The Rejected Addresses*, were men of such eminence in their profession, that they were selected to fill the important and lucrative post of solicitors to the Admiralty, and they filled it admirably.

It was while the late Mr. BRODERIP, the barrister, was acting as a London police magistrate, that he was attracted to the study of natural history, in which he occupied the greater part of his leisure. He wrote the principal articles on the subject for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, besides several separate works of great merit, more particularly the *Zoological Recreations*, and *Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist*. It is recorded of him that, though he devoted so much of his time to the production of his works, as well as to the Zoological Society and their admirable establishment in Regent's Park, of which he was one of the founders, his studies never interfered with the real business of his life, nor is it known that a single question was ever raised upon his conduct or his decisions. And while Mr. BRODERIP devoted himself to natural history, the late Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK devoted his leisure to natural science, recreating himself in the practice of photography and the study of mathematics, in both of which he was thoroughly proficient.

Among literary bankers we find the names of ROGERS, the poet; ROSCOE, of Liverpool, the biographer of LORENZO DE MEDICI; RICARDO, the author of *Political Economy and Taxation*; GROTE, the author of the *History of Greece*; Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, the scientific antiquarian; and SAMUEL BAILEY, of Sheffield, the author of *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions*, besides various important works on ethics, political economy and philosophy.—*From Character, by Samuel Smiles.*

Statistics for the Week.

Fourteen hundred and ten persons were arrested by the Police in this City last week.

There were reported at the Health Department, last week, [illegible] deaths, [illegible] births, [illegible] marriages, and [illegible] still births. There were twenty-one deaths from small-pox during the week, being a decrease of three compared with the preceding week.

THE MILLER INQUIRY.

The Examination of Witnesses Resumed Yesterday—The Mysterious Check of the Commonwealth Company—The Miller Life Bill.

The Miller investigation was resumed yesterday by the Legislative Committee, Mr. TOBEY presiding.

Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON requested to be allowed to correct his statement of Friday in one particular. He had been under the impression that the $1,650 paid to Mr. HAMMOND had been paid with a check of the Company. He had since found that he gave his own check for the amount to Mr. HAMMOND on May 13, 1871, which was some weeks after the examination had been concluded.

In answer to questions from Mr. TOBEY, Mr. JOHNSON said the check had been drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank to the order of Mr. HAMMOND. The witness was general attorney and counsel for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, had attended the examination, and took notes of the testimony. The examination was continued at different times, and occupied several days. The witness had thought it necessary to have counsel, but he declined to state why he employed Mr. HAMMOND.

Mr. TOBEY asked if there were any questions of law arising during the examination, which question Mr. JOHNSON declined to answer. Mr. TOBEY further asked if the witness had ever consulted Mr. HAMMOND on questions of law, and this the witness also declined to answer, adding that he declined answering on the ground that he had some doubts as to the question of privilege. If he had read the resolution under which the Committee were acting, he might then be able to determine how far he ought to answer such questions.

A copy of the resolution was produced, after reading which Mr. JOHNSON said he did not think the Committee was authorized to inquire into the opinions of witnesses, or as to what they did with regard to counsel. The examination of this witness was therefore discontinued.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHECK.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President of the National Trust Company, was next placed on the stand. The witness said that he knew nothing of a check being drawn in blank by the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company on the National Trust Company; he knew the officers of the Company and understood that the Company kept an account at that bank.

Mr. MILLER here said that he had been assured by the Committee that both Mr. HAWES and Mr. FOWLER would have been produced as witnesses, and he had certainly expected they would have been put on the stand.

Mr. MANGAM said he had never paid any checks drawn by the Company; he was present at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company when they passed the resolution for certain extensive repairs; there were two meetings, at the first of which Mr. MILLER opposed the motion; he had heard Mr. DARIUS M. DOUGHTY, the Secretary say—

Mr. MILLER said he was opposed to this kind of evidence, as to what others had said; he objected to this hearsay kind of evidence. Why witnesses were to be had, why not produce the witnesses themselves? He had been subjected to abuse on all sorts of hearsay evidence, and he thought it was time that some protection should be had against such wild calumny.

Mr. TOBEY asked the witness if Mr. HAWES or Mr. FOWLER were in the City, and was answered in the affirmative, so far as the witness knew. At the request of the Chairman, the witness gave the addresses of those gentlemen, and the examination was discontinued.

THE MILLER LIFE BILL.

THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Company, was then called. He said, in answer to Mr. BARNES, that he had been Vice-President of the Company since 1861; he had paid the usual charge of one-fifth of one per cent. for the transfer of securities deposited with the Insurance Department at Albany; he placed in evidence the invoice of such transfer, showing the fee to be $200 on the transfer of $100,000 of stock, and notarial charges $6 50; this was paid by check. Mr. BARNES then asked if the Company had subscribed to a list for the purpose of securing the passage of the Miller Life bill. The witness said a subscription list had been presented by Mr. LAWRENCE in the Spring of 1871, and he had been asked to subscribe to it; the list was a mere memorandum, and the sum required was $20,000, of which the Security Insurance Company was asked to subscribe $1,500; he had paid a check for that amount, drawn to the order of Mr. LAWRENCE; he understood the money was raised to secure the passage of what was known as the Miller Life bill; the name of the Security Insurance Company was the last on the list, upon which were the following: Mutual, $2,500; Equitable, $2,500; New-York, $2,500; Knickerbocker, $2,000; United States, $2,500; Continental, $2,500, and Security, $1,500; he understood the above corporations were in favor of the bill, as by it could be ascertained what was to be done, and what the companies were liable to; the principal features of the bill were received with favor; the witness had not studied the amendments as they were offered in the House; he knew nothing of any other names being added after the signature of the Security Insurance Company had been put on the list; he understood at the time that the other companies had paid their subscriptions, and that the amount asked for was all that was needed; the witness had had some doubts since that transaction that he might have been imposed upon, and that the other subscribers had not paid the amount affixed to their names.

In reply to Mr. MILLER the witness said he knew nothing of him, MILLER, in the transaction, except so far as the conversation with Mr. LAWRENCE was concerned. He had been requested to make up the amount to be used in the passage of the bill; but Mr. LAWRENCE did not say how it was to be used. Mr. LAWRENCE had the list with the name of the Security Insurance Company for $1,500, and the witness paid the amount with a check to LAWRENCE's order. The Life bill had been the subject of considerable discussion. The law, as it previously stood, was scattered and uncertain, and it was generally thought that the new bill would be an improvement. Nothing was said how the money was to be used. Mr. LAWRENCE was a Republican, and President of the Continental Life Insurance Company. The witness did not know where LAWRENCE could be found at present. He had heard, about two weeks ago, that LAWRENCE had gone out of the City. The bill did not become law. The witness had signed a document addressed to Mr. MILLER, and knew what it was. He had never received either threat or inducement from Mr. MILLER on the subject, and had never paid him any money.

THE AMICABLE MUTUAL LIFE.

JAMES F. R. HADDEN, of New-Jersey, Secretary of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, was next called and examined by Mr. TOBEY. He had been Secretary of the Company since the organization on March 17th, 1869; the affairs of the Company were examined into on March 17th, 1871, by Messrs. SOUTHWICK and COLDRIDGE, under the direction of Mr. MILLER; the investigation occupied two or three days; they had all the books and papers before them; they knew of the deposit at Albany, and went through the statements of accounts and the ledgers; about fifteen or sixteen hours were consumed in the work during the two or three days; Mr. KENDALL, the Vice-President, paid $[illegible] for the work done, but to whom the witness could not recollect; counsel was not employed, and the examination was not made at the request of the Company.

In reply to Mr. BARNES, the witness said the gross assets of the Company were over $200,000; being over $100,000 above the deposits at Albany; the assets consisted of the usual items; the deposit had been in United States stock; the examination was deemed expedient, but was not made at the request of the Company; $400 had been paid on account of transfer of stock, at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent.; there had been two transfers, of $100,000 from United States stock to New-York stock, and then from New-York stock to bonds and mortgages; Mr. MILLER had been paid the $400 in person by check, with $6 extra for notorial fees; there had been no bill presented; a letter had been received from the Insurance Department for the first $200, but not for the other; the bonds and mortgages had been received from the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, of which WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., had been appointed receiver; WILLIAM M. TWEED, Sr., held $20,000 worth of stock in the Amicable Insurance Company. The Company paid ninety-five per cent. for the bonds and mortgages. The witness thought the titles had been examined into, as the bill of SEWELL & PEARCE for such examination had been paid. He thought the property had been appraised by Mr. TAPPAN, but did not recollect who was his associate. The witness thought he could produce the receipts for the examination and appraisement. The Amicable Insurance Company were reinsuring their risks with the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the business was then in progress. Mr. KENDALL was formerly Secretary of the Great Western line.

In reply to Mr. MILLER, the witness said the fees for examining the bonds and mortgages were paid to lawyers outside the Insurance Department, and was entirely a matter of arrangement.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHECK AGAIN.

HENRY E. SHAFT, clerk for the Receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, was called and examined by Mr. BARNES. He had heard of the report about a $1,000 check having been issued in blank, but had not found the check. He had found other checks belonging to the Company. (He produced the stub check-book, showing that a check, No. 627, had been drawn on the Continental National Bank under date of Nov. 11, 1870, for $1,000; but that erasures had been made on that part of the stub which should contain the name of the payee and the purpose for which it was drawn.) He had searched for the check, but could not find it. The checks should be in the hands of the Receiver, but he did not think they were all there. WILLIAM C. COOPER, and the Receiver had access to the checks, as well as the witness. [illegible] to the knowledge of the Receiver, was kept at the present time. He thought that was the only check drawn in blank, in the check-book, in which there were about 715 stubs of checks; the stub should express the payee and the purpose, besides the number and amount; but there has been erasure on the stub. (The witness then produced the cash book, and on page [illegible], under date of Nov. 11, 1870, found an entry of "Revenue $[illegible]," and on Nov. [illegible], 1870, paid to "JOHN FOWLER, Jr., as counsel, $1,650," apparently written over an erasure.) The witness said he could swear that the entry had been written over an erasure, at least so far as any person could swear to anything he had not seen done.

In reply to Mr. MILLER, the witness said he had read Mr. DOUGHTY's testimony, and there was a discrepancy between his testimony and the books. There did not appear to be any erasures of date, but only of the names. There were twelve or fifteen checks in existence for which there were no corresponding entries, making a difference of $11,000 or $12,000. In one case he had applied for the payment of a supposed unpaid premium, and was shown a check for the amount indorsed by D. M. DOUGHTY. The receipt of this money was never placed to the credit of the person from whom it was received, nor charged to Mr. DOUGHTY's account. The Receiver, therefore, could not collect the amount. (The check was put in evidence.) He had found checks, drawn for losses, raised from their original amounts. A check for $124 was raised to $1,124. These checks were in the possession of the Receiver.

THE ASTOR FIRE COMPANY.

JAMES YERRANCE, formerly Secretary of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, volunteered his testimony, in contradiction of the statement made on Friday, by DAVID S. MANNERS, that he, YERRANCE, had told him, MANNERS, that if he had known how to manage MILLER, the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company would not have been wound up. Mr. YERRANCE denied ever saying anything of the kind.

In reply to Mr. MILLER, the witness said he was Secretary of the Astor Fire Insurance Company up to the failure on the day of the Chicago fire; FRANCIS M. BIXBY was appointed the first receiver, and remained in that position for nearly two months, when he resigned, and the witness was appointed in his stead; witness paid nothing to secure the appointment, and, as far as he knew, Mr. MILLER had nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with influencing the appointment.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY gave testimony as to his conduct as Receiver of the British Commercial and Commonwealth Fire Insurance Companies from the Fall of 1869 to May, 1870, and exhibited a balance sheet of the moneys that came into his hands, and how the same were disposed of. He added that the litigation of the case was over before Mr. MILLER entered upon his duties.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHECK ONCE MORE.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., attorney and counsel for the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, testified, in answer to Mr. BARNES, that he had had nothing to do with the examination made in the Fall preceding the dissolution of the Company; he knew nothing of the $1,000 check; the sum of $1,000 had been paid him at one time by the President for services as counsel, but he could not remember the precise date of the occurrence; he had received several thousand dollars from the Company; without reference to his books he could not tell whether he had received $1,650 from the Company on Nov. [illegible], 1870; it was impossible for him to recollect it; the $1,000 was paid him on general account for services; he had paid no one to influence the examination of the Company's affairs; he had often been called in consultation; he had no recollection of a check in blank, and thought he gave a receipt for the $1,000; he called at the office for some money—they being indebted to him—and received the $1,000 in United States notes; he had never received a check for that amount; he could not tell dates without referring to his books; having been the counsel for the Company for several years, ever since Mr. N. B. HOXEY resigned, whenever he wanted money he applied for it; the $1,000 were not given for any special service; he had received money either with or without presenting a bill of items, and had often rendered bills for specific services; he knew nothing of the contents of the Company's books, having no recollection of seeing the entries, and had had nothing either directly or indirectly to do with Mr. MILLER in the matter, not knowing him at the time in question.

Mr. ROWLAND, who had been subpœnaed, did not answer to his name, and the examination was therefore adjourned until Monday morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Refusal of the Motion to Set Aside the Indictment by Direction of the Court—An Appeal from the Decision of Judge Cardozo.

The court-room of Oyer and Terminer was crowded early yesterday morning by a miscellaneous gathering, that represented almost every phase of society. When the prisoner entered with Sheriff BRENNAN an audible murmur rose, and all eyes were directed to him. One of the counsel, Mr. MCKEON, rose to say that from some applause which had been uttered by the crowd the day before, and the sneers and hisses against his client, he felt assured that there was a conspiracy either to overcome the counsel for Mr. STOKES, or to influence public opinion. He understood that there were twenty-five men in the employ of a powerful corporation, who attended every day for those purposes, and he would call upon the Sheriff to station some of his men among the public.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he had full knowledge of such a band, even knew the man who headed them; and that among them there were some who would not scruple to shoot the counsel as well as the prisoner. He would therefore join in the request proffered by his brother counsel.

Sheriff BRENNAN said, smilingly, that he had already looked after the matter, and that a dozen of his men were already scattered through the crowd taking observations.

The Court was then formally opened, and Judge CARDOZO read a lengthy rejoinder to the arguments of the counsel against the validity of the Grand Jury, upholding the indictment against STOKES, but pointing out that the prisoner could appeal, on many of the points suggested, to the Court of final resort. The facts as stated, concerning the drawing of the panel were undoubtedly true, but they did not create any prejudice against the prisoner.

Mr. GRAHAM excepted generally and specifically against the decision of the Court, and also against all the remarks and instructions to the jury upon the issue. Mr. MCKEON also excepted. The jury by the direction of the Court then found a verdict for the people and against the prisoner, on the plea set up of replication by Mr. STOKES' counsel.

Mr. GRAHAM—I want the jury polled and I want to see if their verdict was voluntary, or if they were compelled to render it. The request was denied, and an exception taken thereto.

Mr. GRAHAM then asked that the counsel for the defense have twenty days to prepare and settle a bill of exceptions, and that the bill of exceptions as settled by the Court be entered upon the record. He also asked for a suspension of the sentence until this question was determined upon.

Judge CARDOZO—I will do so for the present.

The jury was then discharged.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND—(a juror)—If your Honor please, here is an article from a Sunday paper to which I beg to call your attention. With all due respect to you, I have put my life twice in jeopardy for my character. I have met the mob of New-York twice, and I am prepared to meet it again if my character is assailed.

Judge CARDOZO—If this article contains any reflection at all it is upon the counsel and they are able to bear it.

Mr. GRAHAM—Your Honor has power to punish any paper for a libel on a juror.

Judge CARDOZO—This is no libel on the juror.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND (excitedly)—There is the word "money."

Mr. GRAHAM—They cannot caricature the proceedings of this Court.

Judge CARDOZO—That reference to money is meant for the counsel only.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND—Every man in the jury is stigmatized here, and I will never again serve my country until the Grand Jury system is shown up. A sadder spectacle I never saw in a Court than that of the Judge on this bench. Oh! if I had a rich father I might be a Judge, too.

Judge CARDOZO—Keep quiet, please, if you can.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND—The country is in danger from the mob, and the four men who once ruled this City. I have evidence of a plot on their part in my house.

Judge CARDOZO interrupted Mr. VAN HOLLAND in the midst of his remarks, and adjourned the case until Monday, the 25th inst.

Police Promotions, Transfers, and Dismissals.

The Board of Police met yesterday. Acting Capt. WM. H. VAN DUSEN, of the Third Precinct, was promoted to the full Captaincy of that Precinct, and Acting Sergt. MICHAEL H. SWIFT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was made full Sergeant. The resignation of Sergt. JOHN KELLY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was tendered and accepted. Patrolmen THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and THOMAS H. CROSSETT, of the Twentieth Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication.

Late in the afternoon President SMITH announced the following transfers:

Captains Wm. H. Clinchy, from Twenty-fifth to Fourteenth Precinct; A. J. Allaire, from Fourth to Twenty-fifth Precinct; John J. Mount, from Fourteenth to Seventh Precinct; Michael J. Murphy, from Seventh to [illegible]; Jas. S. Garland, from Eleventh to Thirtieth Precinct; Charles McDonnell, from Thirtieth to [illegible] Precinct; Wm. H. Van [illegible], from Third to First Precinct; J. J. Williamson, from [illegible] to Third Precinct; J. H. Petty, from Thirteenth to Sixteenth Precinct; Chas. Ulman, from [illegible] to Fourth Precinct.

Sergts. W. W. Dilks, from Thirteenth to Fifth Precinct; [illegible], from Eighteenth to Sixteenth Precinct; Josiah A. Westervelt, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth Precinct.

Acting Sergt. Henry [illegible], from Fifth to Thirteenth Precinct.

CASTLE GARDEN.

The Investigation Continued Yesterday—Testimony of Commissioners Willman, Barr, Wallach and Others—The Boot and Shoe Swindle.

The Subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Messrs. BENNETT, JUDD, GRIS and CAMPBELL, resumed their inquiries into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration at 10 A. M. yesterday, at Castle Garden, with Mr. BENNETT in the Chair. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the President of the Commissioners, said that he called a meeting of the Board to give the Committee an opportunity of summoning them as witnesses.

GEORGE W. DALY was the first called, and said: He was a store-keeper, and a United States detective officer at Castle Garden; had observed the manner in which the emigrants have been imposed upon; in 1868 they were charged ten cents for a loaf of bread weighing three ounces less than what it ought to have weighed. The witness said he had reported to Mr. CASSERLY impositions practiced on Swedish emigrants, and no attention has been paid to his complaints; it was a common case, he said, for emigrants to be induced to sell their gold at 96 when the quoted price in town was 106; Mr. CASSERLY would never heed complaints. The witness, in answer to the Chairman, said he had not been inside Castle Garden before for six years, and knew nothing of the abuses that now exist in the Emigration Bureau; if the institution is conducted now as it was five years ago, there is no department of it that is not rotten.

ANDREAS WILLMAN, a member of the Emigration Commission, a hotel-keeper at Sharon Springs, and Collector of Internal Revenue: Was satisfied with the present management of the Commission; sometimes overcharges for provisions to emigrants were made, but were always rectified; prices for meat, which was supplied by special contract, were excessive; certain persons got about ten per cent. commission on the sale of railroad tickets to emigrants; witness, as a friend to the Germans, was satisfied that the German emigrant was fairly treated; this Board was equally divided as a political body.

Mr. WILLIAM R. BARR, an agent of the Erie Railroad, a member of the Emigrant Commission since May, 1870: Thought that his appointment might harmonize the differences that might occur between the Erie Railroad and the Emigration Bureau. Three railroads are in competition for the transportation of emigrants; the charges are all alike; Erie allows a commission of ten per cent. to the brokers of passengers, to the steam-ship companies, and the agents; the emigrant buys the ticket himself; is not allowed the ten per cent.; the other railroads allow the same percentage. Speaking of the rates of charge on the Erie Road, the witness said: Our rate for emigrant baggage is ten per cent. less than that of ordinary passengers; to a first-class passenger we allow 100 pounds of baggage, to an emigrant eighty pounds, because the emigrant pays less fare; we charge $1 50 per hundred pounds for freight to Buffalo, and emigrant's baggage $1 80; we think that emigrant's baggage, as a rule, is more valuable, and requires more handling; the rates charged by the three companies are the same.

Mr. WILLY WALLACH, a member of the Board of Emigration, placed on the list of Commissioners by the German Society, belongs to the Castle Garden Committee. In his testimony he stated he had granted relief to poor families in the City on the ground that instead of going to Ward's Island, by timely relief he may be enabled to get into a way of business and keep his family together; he was satisfied with the treatment emigrants receive; KING, a purchasing agent for Castle Garden, he did not consider an industrious and careful man; the prices that KING was paying were too high; had heard that he was a relative of WM. M. TWEED, and was anxious to get rid of him; was under the impression that there were too many officials in Castle Garden; not more than three or four places could have been dispensed with. Mr. CAMPBELL here stated that the rumor that KING was a relative of WM. M. TWEED is unfounded. Mr. WALLACH spoke favorably of the Erie Railway, and expressed it as his opinion that the disposal of tickets should be left with the Commissioners. The constant competition between the agents of the three lines caused the chief abuses to which the emigrants are subjected, and if this competition did not exist, the fares would without doubt be lower; if the railroad companies would have confidence in the Commissioners, and allow them to furnish the emigrants tickets, the tickets could be sold cheaper and with less inconvenience to the emigrants; there were many removals from office during the first six months of his holding the position of Commissioner, and the new officers were principally appointed by Mr. FREAR; about $1,000,000 of the emigrants' gold passed through the hands of the Exchange brokers during the year; Dr. KESSLER was removed for political reasons; Dr. BETZEL was appointed in his place, and removed on account of incompetence; not professional incompetence, but from inability to speak and write English sufficiently well to be understood; the bills of the New-York Printing Company were very extravagant; a paid commission would be of greater benefit to the emigrants; the Commissioners could then give more time to their duty, and could dispense with many of the officials; a paid commission of five ought to receive a salary of $10,000 per year each.

Mr. JAS. E. [illegible], a shoe-maker, was next called and said: The Commissioners of Emigration, through Mr. E. F. BACON, bought boots and shoes from him for the emigrants; Mr. KING did not buy personally; the goods were sold at the lowest market price; on Sept. 1, 1870, he sold a case of men's carpet slippers at 60 cents per pair, and they were charged by KING to the Commissioners at $1; he sold one case of boots at 95 cents, which were sold to the Commissioners at $1 50; a case of women's boots, for which $100 was charged, the Commissioners paid $1 50; a case of shoes at 80 cents a pair was sold to the Commissioners at $1 20; in all KING made from twenty-five to fifty-five per cent. on the transactions with the Commissioners; witness collected the money from the Commissioners, and then paid KING, through BACON, the difference between the two prices. The witness was asked by Mr. O'GORMAN whether he did not consider it his duty to report such transactions to the Commissioners. The Chairman interposed and said that it was not the witness' duty to teach the Commissioners their duty.

Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, said he paid the City Chamberlain $1 50 a head for passengers. This head money used to be $2 50. The reduction in the head money is the Company's profit. There was a sum of money collected from the steam-ship companies paid to a lawyer to get the head money reduced. The lawyer's name was NOLAN, and he got twenty-five per cent. from each company for the amount of money saved in one year by the reduction of the head money. This firm brings over about 80,000 passengers annually. Mr. NOLAN engineered the law for reducing the head money through the Legislature, on the plea that he represented to the Legislature that the reduction would increase the numbers of emigrants and reduce the fares. The fares have not been reduced in consequence. This reduction was made during the last Legislature. The total number of emigrants arriving in the port of New-York last year was 230,000, so that the saving in the head money is $229,000, out of which Mr. NOLAN is supposed to receive twenty-five per cent. The head money ought to be reduced still further. The Commissioners have been of service to the emigrants, but still they have spent far too much money in their management. It would be desirable to have a representative of one of the steam-ship lines in the Commission of Emigration.

Mr. LEONARD R. WELLS, the Warden of Ward's Island testified that he inspected all the articles and goods that come on the Island; when Mr. KING was purchaser, he observed that the price of articles increased, the quality of boots and shoes were very inferior; Mr. IRVING always had the contract for furnishing the meat; he has the contract now; he charges six cents per pound for soup meat, eight cents for roasting beef, and nine cents for mutton, which is lower than the tariff of last year; a great advantage would be derived by the Commissioners not allowing emigrants who have been any time in the country to return to Ward's Island. KING made all the purchases; the sick emigrant ought to be cared for five years, but a strong and healthy person ought not be cared for by the Commissioners for more than two years.

Mr. ROBERT NEUMANN, a chaplain in Castle Garden daily for seven years, thought everything in the Emigration Department has evinced improvement.

Mr. THOMAS CANARY, a livery-stable keeper, said he had a contract to remove the emigrants and their baggage at forty cents per piece, regardless of size or weight, from the Garden up to Fiftieth-street; Senator NORTON was interested with him in this business, which amounts to about $20,000 collected directly from the emigrants themselves; seven or eight thousand dollars a year profit is made thus; Senator NORTON left my business because there was not enough money in it.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN testified that he considered the affairs of the institution much improved since the appointment of the new Board; had heard complaints, but always found the Board ready to adjust them; when he advocated the reduction of the head money he thought that the ship-owners would reduce the fares; knew nothing about NOLAN; did not think that the Federal Government could manage this institution any better. It is said that no emigrant can get his baggage without paying ten cents; no such rule exists now, it was abolished in 1866; last year there was a reserve fund of $800,000, which the building of a new lunatic asylum and other expenses had greatly reduced; the head money does not now pay for the support of the emigrants; about $150,000 of the reserve fund had been exhausted in the support of the emigrants.

JOHN COONAN, Chief Clerk of the Landing Bureau, said that there are a certain number of boarding-house-keepers allowed in the Garden, who have to give an account of the number of people they take away; if complaints are made against them, they are not allowed to enter the [illegible] the food [illegible] in the Garden to the emigrants are both good.

Mr. JAMES LYNCH, a member of the Commission and President of the Irish Emigrant Society, said the object of the Society is to aid and protect emigrants from Ireland, and also to furnish them with drafts upon the old country to save them from being victimized by bogus banks.

Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, being called: I have nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with a boarding-house or restaurant; never received any emolument, directly or indirectly, other than his salary for his services rendered; Mr. WM. M. TWEED never directly exercised any influence on this Board, but he has recommended people for appointment.

In answer to a question from Mr. CASSERLY, the Chairman said that he was perfectly satisfied with the evidence given by him on the last examination. The investigation then adjourned, the Chairman announcing that should the Committee deem a further examination necessary, they would notify the Commissioners.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

In the case of Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Company K, Ninth Regiment, accused of cowardice at the July riots, it appears that the evidence, as adduced before the Court, does not appear to warrant a reasonable belief that Capt. Spencer could be convicted of the charges preferred if brought to a trial before a court-martial, but, on the contrary, clearly shows that he did receive a wound, from the effects of which, as Dr. Colville testifies, he has not yet fully recovered. Lieut.-Col. Dunn, of the Eighth Regiment, President of the Court, recommends that the charges against Capt. Spencer be dismissed, and Gen. Varian has accordingly restored the accused to his command.

As a sequel to the acquittal of Capt. Bird, of the Ninth Regiment, the members of Company K have requested Lieut. H. P. Bacon, his accuser, to resign his position and leave the Regiment.

Extensive preparations are being made at Providence, R. I., for a reunion of the artillery officers of the Army of the Potomac in this City, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Marine Artillery, at 12 Meridian. A large number of officers from different States have signified their intention of being present, including Generals Hunt, Barry, and Ledlie, Colonel Ritchie, Major Mink and Captain John H. Howell. The President of the Society of the Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, General C. S. Wainwright, has been unremitting in his efforts to render the present reunion entirely successful.

Col. Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has been discharged the service.

Col. Henry Wilson, one of [illegible], if not, indeed, the very oldest, of the retired [illegible] of the United States Army, died recently at New-Orleans. Col. Wilson first entered the army in the year 1812, and was engaged actively in service until his resignation at the commencement of the late war between the States. His first service was with Gen. Jackson in Florida, and he participated in the Black Hawk war and the hostilities against the Seminole Indians. In the Mexican war he was more than once brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, and on the taking of Vera Cruz was appointed by Gen. Scott Military Governor of the city. He was then Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, but subsequently became Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, which rank he held at the breaking out of the late war. He then resigned his commission, which, on the recommendation of Gen. Scott, was promptly accepted. For nearly fifty years he had been in the military service of his country, and the fidelity with which he discharged his duty is shown by the fact that, during the whole of his career, he never had a charge of any kind preferred against him.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment are already making preparations for their visit to New-York next Summer. The command will come by the Old Colony and Newport, and return by the Boston and Providence. It is proposed to make stops only at Providence and New-Haven on their return. It is expected Gilmore's Band will be engaged for the trip. The intention seems to be to make the trip one week long, and during the early part of June next.

In the Forty-seventh Regiment of Williamsburg, Major H. H. Rogers has been unanimously elected Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been a member of the regiment since its organization, and has always devoted himself with enthusiasm to forward its interests. He has passed through every subordinate grade and possesses all the qualifications for the command to which he has been elected. Capt. A. C. Bush, of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, succeeds Col. Rogers, as Major of the Forty-seventh. His election, as in the former case, was unanimous. Major Bush was a private of C Company, Forty-seventh Regiment. He subsequently removed to the Western District and joined the Twenty-third Regiment. Subsequently he attached himself to the Thirteenth Regiment, and raised Company I, of which he took command.

Both branches of the Maine Legislature on Wednesday unanimously elected Ex-Gov. Chamberlain a Major-General of militia. Senator Spaulding, of Sagadahoc, explained that this was desired by the officers of Bowdoin College to aid them in perfecting their plans for affording military instruction in that College.

It is reported that the Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Malta, will relieve the Sixty-first Regiment, now in garrison at Halifax.

Capt. Robert M. Dysart, of Lebanon, Penn., while on a visit to this City, was taken sick and died on the 25th inst.; illness resulting from wound received in action during the late rebellion. Capt. Dysart was born in Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 18, 1837; entered the Union Army Oct. 8, 1861, as First Lieutenant Company I, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Hambright; afterward promoted for gallantry in action to Captaincy Company C, same regiment, and acted as staff of Gen. Starkweather, Army of the Cumberland, with whom he remained until the close of the war; was wounded twice.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, of Boston, has been rather inactive for some time past, but its commander proposes to place it in excellent condition ere the advent of Summer.

Capt. J. S. Davenport, of Company G, Eighth Regiment, has won the medal offered to the member securing the largest number of recruits.

A court-martial will convene at the armory, March 28, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Regiment. Major Henry C. Perley is detailed as President of the court-martial. Ordnance Sergt. McNab, Commissary-Sergt. Hoagland, and Hospital Steward Rogers are to report to Major Perley for duty at the court-martial.

Fires in this City—Report of the Fire Marshal.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a rear room on the top floor of the frame building, No. 138 Clinton-place, occupied as a dwelling by EDWARD MULLIGAN, causing $2,000 loss to furniture, &c.; insured for $2,500. The second floor of the building is occupied by JOHN LINDAM, as a club-room; damage by water $1,000, no insurance. The first floor is occupied by FELIX LARKIN as a liquor-store; damage by water $1,000, no insurance. The fire extended to the adjoining building, No. 136 Clinton-place, occupied by E. SANDKUHL, merchant tailor, whose stock, furniture, &c., were damaged to the extent of $200 by water. The building is owned by GEO. W. WOODFORD, and is damaged to the amount of $2,000. Mr. MULLIGAN was sick in bed and unable to move, and when the fire broke out was carried out of the burning building in blankets by his friends.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, BERNARD GALLAGHER, an employe at the straw-hat factory of AARON PRICE, lighted a bunch of straw and entered the basement to examine the boiler. While there he accidentally set fire to some loose straw, and before the flames could be extinguished, damage to the extent of $500 was sustained; insured.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the ceiling of the second floor of the extensive building owned by the Robbins & Appleton American Watch Company, No. 1 Bond-street, which is occupied by the watch company and a large number of manufacturing jewelers and watchmakers. The fire was first discovered in the ceiling of a room occupied by CARTER, HAWKINS & DOWD, and extended to the rooms above on the third floor, occupied by MULFORD & Co., and J. E. ROBERTS & Co.; thence through the partitions, into the hall of the third floor. The firemen, under Chief-Engineer PERLEY and Engineer BATES, succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a very short time. The damage to the stock and fixtures of MULFORD & Co., CARTER, HAWKINS & DOWD, and J. E. ROBERTS & Co. will not exceed $500. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the steam-heating apparatus, and an investigation is being made by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 128 fires for the last month, [illegible] of which occurred in dwellings, 4 in grocery-stores, [illegible] in stables, 4 in tailor-shops, 3 in screw and planing mills, and the remaining [illegible] all classified under [illegible] different heads. The total loss is estimated at $95,665, of which $31,295 was on buildings and $[illegible] on contents. The amount of uninsured loss was $[illegible], about equally divided between buildings and their contents, and being [illegible] per cent. of the total loss. Amount of insurance on buildings $279,282, and on stock, &c., $[illegible], making a total of $[illegible].

Among the causes of fires, petroleum and its products still remain prominent. Seventeen fires were caused by kerosene and liquid gas; [illegible] by over-heated stoves, furnaces, stove-pipes, &c.; [illegible] by foul and defective chimneys; 4 by defective heating apparatus; [illegible] by careless use of lights, matches, &c.; [illegible] by spontaneous combustion of rubbish, oil-cloth, oil in sawdust, &c.; [illegible] were of incendiary origin; 4 not yet ascertained, and the remainder originated from a variety of supposed accidental causes.

THE DISMAL TOMBS.

Scenes at the Early Morning Session of the Police Court—How the Night Criminals are Disposed of.

The site of the Tombs, in Centre-street, is in the midst of a dull uninviting locality, for permanent possession of which a very even struggle is maintained by vice and commerce. It is the last place in the world where the lounger would stroll in search of recreation. Nothing breaks the severe monotony of dirty brick houses until you come to the Tombs building. The exterior of the Tombs is by no means inviting, and in fact, if it had been the desire of the architect to erect something that should strike terror into the hearts of offenders he could scarcely have designed a building more suitable for that purpose than the present one. But familiarity breeds contempt, and the seven granite columns whose strange capitals seem to frown upon the audacious ones that mount the broad steps are now a chosen lounging place for the very class which furnishes most victims to its chambers of law. Perhaps there may be some fascination in the hieroglyphs and the mystic carvings that adorn its frieze and its architraves. The winged globe with the serpent twining round it may have some idle power by which those who have passed under its portals must come again and again until friendly Death steps in and takes them away from their degradation, to begin life again in other spheres and under happier auspices. It certainly is a fact that the high priests of this temple of Justice, the Police Magistrates, see before them continually the same faces.

In Winter time the early morning business of the Tombs commences at 8½ or 9 o'clock. At about that hour, yesterday, the reporter of the TIMES made his visit to the place. The Justice had not yet arrived, but the seats provided for the public were already fully occupied, those in front by policemen waiting to give account of their captives, those behind by loungers who apparently had nothing else to do. The majority of these chewed tobacco with much perseverance, but some brought their breakfast with them and ate it with perfect appetite and sang-froid. Opposite to these seats were the dais and row of desks provided for the Justice and his clerks, fortified by a perfect labyrinth of railing. On the right hand of this the place of honor was the place of shame, the corner railed off for the prisoners. This was partitioned to separate the females and males. It was fairly filled, though the Chief Clerk, who was very affable and communicative, spoke of it as a dull morning, and said that Sunday was the time to see the room in its full glory. Four-fifths of the occupants of the dens in the corner were up for intoxication, emphasized in some cases by disorderly conduct. And there were as many drunken women as men. But there was a marked difference between the two. One-third of the men in limbo for this offense were respectable. Some had handsome overcoats all stained and dirtied, some had handsome watches and showy sleeve-buttons, and some were manifestly decent workmen. The well-dressed ones seemed to realize the shame of the position, and leaned against the railing with their heads down, turning their backs upon their comrades in shame. The women [illegible] in the background, neither particularly ashamed, nor yet particularly at their ease.

But with the women there was not one who could be classed as decent. Upon all the brand of vice had made a deep imprint, searing the flesh and giving it abnormal colors and twists. They were all arrested either for being intoxicated or for disorderly conduct. Horrible as they looked, there was no doubt that they had in many instances seen better days. The affable Clerk said that many of them had been the petted beauties of fashionable resorts of the infamous, caressed and flattered by the *jeunesse dorée* of the City, jeweled and ringed by spendthrift gamblers and prodigal Tammanyites. Step by step they come down, until in about eight years they make the trip from Twenty-seventh-street to the death-rattle in a penitentiary hospital. On this downward road the wheels are greased for the first three or four years by champagne, and they make their appearance only occasionally in the courts of the winged globe. But the pleasant days of Moet and Chandon give place speedily to the long, gloomy reign of whisky, under whose tyranny their visits to the Tombs become more and more frequent until they become old regulars.

It is pitiful to read the names upon the roll—the pet, caressing names, Minnie Smith, Daisy Burns—and to see the horrible, bleared, bloated, discolored faces, and the forms clad in squalid rags, that answer to them. They seem to have little feeling about the matter; they chatter unconstrainedly in their dismal cage, and open lively conversations with the worst-looking prisoners among the men. The great joke appears to be to cry "waiter;" then the man gives imaginary orders for all sorts of delicacies. And the women chime in with "Waiter, don't forget a glass of sweetened gin, my stomach's delicate this morning." At this all roar in exquisite appreciation of the joke, save one well-dressed young fellow, leaning over the railing, whose overcoat is one mass of stains from mud and vomit, who looks round at them with a savage frown as if he would like to twist their necks off. They do not care much for his anger, being apparently at home and in their element, whereas he is not in his. So their laughter increases, and they converse even more brilliantly, becoming, in truth, somewhat obscene. When this point is reached, the officer in charge of the cage interferes. He says, "Come, now, don't you think you people had better shut up?" They think not. A low-browed, vicious-looking Irishman says, "Sure, ain't we in the right to kape up our sperrets," and a woman adds, "D'ye want us to pray; I'd sooner pray, nor think any day." "That's enough," responds the minion of justice, and the dismal company sinks into a dull murmur of whispered conversation, which is interrupted by the arrival of the Magistrate. Hats are immediately taken off, and the policemen jump to their feet. The doors of the cage open and the unhappy ones defile through the lines of railing in front of Rhadamanthus. The policemen dexterously get together all the victims for whom they are personally responsible. Before, however, they meet their fate, Rhadamanthus catches sight of the respectable prisoners and beckons them. The officers who have arrested them whisper the facts in a low tone. Rhadamanthus smiles. He looks at the young fellow in the smart overcoat. "You can go home, Sir, but if you'll take my advice, you'll let whisky alone." He replies, "I will, Judge; whisky will never taste to me now as it did before I saw that crowd. There's enough there to sicken a man for life as far as drinking is concerned." Rhadamanthus nods without kindness, and the liberated one disappears in double-quick order. The other respectables, including the workmen, are dismissed with the same kind discrimination, and then the work begins. Each policeman's name is called in order, according to the districts, and his batch of unfortunates are huddled in front of the desk. He points them out with his finger and states what each is charged with. As fast as he speaks the Clerk presents corresponding documents for committal, and the Justice sentences the offender. In fifteen minutes the entire crowd is disposed of and the cage is empty.

Two Revenue Officers Arrested on a Charge of Black-Mailing.

G. N. LAWRENCE and FLOYD FIELDS, two keepers under the Deputy Collector of this District, were charged before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, with extorting money from FRANCIS GOTTEBERGER, of No. 164 West-st., under a threat of seizing his place for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws. It appears that GOTTEBERGER's store was seized by the Deputy Collector some time ago, and the accused put in charge. The matter was settled, and the men withdrawn. A few days ago they went to GOTTEBERGER and told him that he was still liable to seizure, but that the matter could be settled. GOTTEBERGER offered $50. They demanded $100, and he gave them a check, made payable yesterday, for that amount. With this they went off. Meantime GOTTEBERGER stopped payment of the check, and procured a warrant for the arrest of the two men. Yesterday they seized the store, on finding the payment of the check had been stopped, whereupon they were arrested on a charge of extortion. They were held to bail in $2,000, to appear for examination on Monday.

The Captured Swindler—The Charge Against Him Dismissed—He is Rearrested on a Charge of Forgery.

GEO. JOHNSON, the accomplished operator in forged checks, an account of whose exploits has been already published in the TIMES, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday. After listening to the testimony in relation to the attempted swindle on JAY COOKE & Co. and on the Bank of North America, the Magistrate decided that no overt act had been committed, and that there were no grounds on which to hold the prisoner, and accordingly ordered his discharge. Congratulating himself on his escape JOHNSON walked out of the Court-room, and had reached the vestibule of the building when Detective ELDER tapped him on the shoulder and placed him under arrest. The detective exhibited a warrant for his arrest, issued by District-Attorney GARVIN, charging him with forgery. It is alleged that during the month of February, 1871, JOHNSON purchased goods to the amount of $[illegible] from ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., and paid for them with a forged check on the Eighth National Bank of this City. He was arrested on this charge and released on bail to await trial. When the case was called JOHNSON failed to appear, and the bail was forfeited. He remained at large until captured on Friday. Johnson was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Let every man who has a well-grounded complaint to make in regard to the administration of justice in this City, go before the Judiciary Committee whose sittings begin to-morrow, and tell all he knows. The Committee is here to find out the truth in regard to the charges of corruption and personal favoritism made against our local Judges. Let not the people who can substantiate these charges hang back now. Public welfare and private morals have a very heavy stake in the conviction of our unjust Judges, and the man who can assist in bringing this about, is guilty of a flagrant neglect of duty, if he fails to do so.

The Administrative Provisions of the New Charter.

The opponents of the Committee of Seventy's charter are trying very hard to create an impression in the public mind that its provisions relating to heads of Departments will prove, in practice, both cumbrous and expensive. Strong pressure will undoubtedly be brought upon the State Senate to induce such a modification of the measure as will tend to re-establish the "one-man power," of whose efficacy the Tammany régime furnished us with so beautiful an illustration. The charter is based on the minority principle, and it carries the principle out into the organization of Executive Departments. The expediency of this requires very little illustration. It would be inconsistent with the minority principle to vest the appointment of heads of Departments in the Mayor, because the Mayor only represents a simple majority of the voters, and may be assumed to be bound by real or implied pledges to the leaders of this majority, in making his appointments. To allow him to appoint the heads of Departments, would be to give the majority an unqualified supremacy in the Executive Departments of the City which the charter denies to them in the Legislative Department. To vest the appointment of the chief officials of the City in the majority of the Board of Aldermen would perpetuate the same anomaly under a form almost as objectionable. The minority have a claim to be represented in the conduct of public business intrusted to the various Departments. It is, therefore, an inevitable consequence of the fundamental principle of the charter, that there should be more than one responsible head of every Department, so that a minority in the Board of Aldermen representing a minority among the voters, should have the chance of putting in their representative among those intrusted with the administrative conduct of public business.

If this principle of minority representation is to yield the fruits which we are entitled to expect from it, there can be no valid objection against paying out a few extra salaries for the purpose of giving it a fair trial. How ruinously expensive the "one man power" is liable to become we have learned to our cost. But even the slender objection of increasing working expenses cannot apply to the administrative details of the new charter. On the contrary, they can be much more economically worked than those of the existing charter. For example, there are seven of the present City Departments which, under the provisions of the new charter, will be reduced within the compass of three. These are Finance, Public Works, Docks, Police, Health, Fire, and Buildings. Under the Seventy's charter the Department of Public Works absorbs the Department of Docks, and that of Public Safety is intended to discharge the functions now divided between the departments of Police, Health, Fire, and Buildings. Beginning with the Department of Finance, it would seem as if the substitution of the Controller plus four Commissioners, for the Controller only, involved a sacrifice of money in order to procure organic symmetry. When we find however that these Commissioners are to perform the duties at present performed by the Commissioners of Taxes, at a cost of some $30,000 a year, that the fee of $40,000 paid to the Chamberlain for signing the check for the State tax is to go into the public treasury, and that the office of Chamberlain, with its enormous fees of at least $60,000 a year, is to be abolished, we find that the City can afford to pay the Commissioners of the Treasury very liberally, and yet be considerably the gainer. Then, as to the Commissioners of Public Safety; suppose that all six were paid $10,000 each—total, $60,000 a year—the amount would contrast very favorably with the following sums, now paid for performing the same duties: Four Police Commissioners, $60,000; five Fire Commissioners, $25,000; four Health Commissioners, $20,000; Superintendent of Buildings, $7,500; total, $112,500 a year. Then again, five Commissioners of Public Works could be readily paid out of the $7,500 a year received by the present head of the Department, added to the $25,000 a year enjoyed by the five Dock Commissioners, whose duties merge in the Department. Of the saving to be expected from putting a stop to the scandalous "jobs" of this highly important office, we do not speak, though it forms by far the largest element in the calculation. It will thus be seen that even a very superficial examination of the administrative details of the new charter is sufficient to show how delusive are the objections brought against them under an assumed plea of economy.

New Mode to Reform our State Charities.

Many of our readers will remember that some three or four years since a very vivid statement was made by the Secretary of the State Commissioners of Charity, DR. HOYT, of the horrible condition of our country poor-houses. The revelations contained in that report produced at once a powerful effect throughout the State, and the Legislature as well as the local authorities immediately set about reforming these dens of abuses. The Commission has the legal power of inspecting all the charitable institutions of the State which receive any State aid. Its field of work may be judged from the figures contained in its Fourth Annual Report, just issued.

There are under its supervision 240 institutions of charity, of which the State institutions alone, such as asylums for lunatics, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the idiots and inebriates and the like, own real estate to the amount of $4,451,459, and personal property to the value of $4,839,070. The receipts of these asylums during the past year from public moneys amounted to the respectable sum of $835,935, and their expenditures were $1,362,339.

In the poor-houses under their inspection there were expended during 1871, for paupers, $1,187,469. Among the orphan asylums and homes of the friendless, which they supervise, there were appropriated $499,750, of which sum the largest share—$50,000—was bestowed upon the New-York Roman Catholic "Protectory." The hospitals of the State also received $299,000, and the dispensaries $65,400. The property held by the orphan asylums and "homes" under their inspection, amounted to the large sum of $8,415,770; while their annual expenditures were $2,309,421, and the whole number of persons supported in them amounted to 21,479. The whole number treated in the hospitals was 10,785, and in the dispensaries it reached 284,047. These dry figures show the enormous and important field of work of the Commission.

All our readers interested in the wise management of charities will share our regret that a Commission having such a vast and important field of operations, and numbering among them men of such experience in the science and practice of charities as Prof. DWIGHT and Dr. HOYT, should possess nothing but an advisory power. They can inspect and report—that is all. If they find a country poor-house, filled with abuses which are a disgrace to our humanity and civilization, all they can do is to "report;" if they discover a City charity which is obtaining its funds on false pretences, they can merely mention the fact in their annual statement to the Legislature; but we all know how much effect annual reports have on that body. Probably not one member in fifty ever reads such documents.

Now the subject of the proper management of these numerous State charities, and of all charitable institutions depending on State aid, is a matter of the highest importance to the public. There should be unity and science in our State administration of the interests of the poor and unfortunate. There ought to be a power or central board which should not only expose, but correct abuses; and which could carry out the most advanced principles of the science of charity. A great change is, for instance, at this time being inaugurated in the Poor Law administration of this State—a most happy change. The old abuses and evils which have so long cursed our rural management of the poor and unfortunate, are being remedied and reformed, by placing many of these unfortunates in State institutions, carefully managed and with proper classification. County care of paupers is giving way to State care, and the English system of local charge of paupers, which has existed since the times of HENRY VIII., is yielding to the modern system of more general supervision. The insane of the villages are to be placed in the State asylums, the able-bodied vagrants in State work-houses, the blind and deaf and idiots of the counties are to be housed and cared for in large institutions adapted for them, instead of, as now, herding and mingling with all the local vagrants and prostitutes and paupers in the county alms-houses; and last and most important of all, the pauper children are to be taken out of those "seminaries of vice," county poor-houses, and to be cared for elsewhere. It is in precisely such matters of reform that the direction and authority of a State Board of experts are needed.

In the report we have quoted from, we observe that Dr. HOYT fully appreciates the advance which has been made in the science of charity during the last decade, and recommends—what has been found to be the great improvement in dealing with pauper and neglected children in all countries—the plan of "distribution," or placing in homes, followed so long and so successfully in this City by the Children's Aid Society, rather than congregating in asylums. Still, all who are familiar with rural overseers of the poor, know that they have an ignorant prejudice in favor of herding these unfortunate pauper children in large masses in public buildings, rather than putting them where they will at once share in American life, and escape all stamp of pauperism—in the individual farmers' homes. A State Board could alone overcome such ignorant prejudices, and remove the pauper children of the rural almshouses to separate homes rather than to vast asylums—perhaps opening some central place of shelter, which should be a mere agency of distribution.

For all these vital reforms in our pauper administration, the first necessity is a stronger legal authority in our State Board. They will never have a year in which it would be easier to secure such increased powers from the Legislature than this. They should at once set about obtaining from this Legislature an act prohibiting the Controller from paying out any appropriations to any charity of the State which had not received the formal and written approval of the State Board of Commissioners. This would at once give them all the authority necessary. And such is the high character of the Commissioners, that no one would fear to delegate it to them.

The Armies of Industry.

The time is evidently coming, if it has not already come, when men are to be counted, and prized, and rewarded, not for their power to domineer over the many, or for their skill in destroying life, but for their mastery of the arts that are useful and elevating, and which tend to bring the people together in the most civilizing and humane relations. It is remarkable that the strongest presentation of the labor question was made last year in Paris, by a great army who claimed new and extravagant privileges for working men, and who virtually repudiated their good cause by trying to make of labor an exclusive and oppressive caste, and to carry all the vices and tyranny of the old imperial purple into the new dynasty of the imperial blouse. Such excesses should lead us all the more to consider the lot and claims of the working classes, and try to do our part to meet the great problem between labor and capital.

We ought certainly to have a better idea than we have of the number and condition of our industrial classes. The census, indeed, shows the truth, but the census is a dull book and has no rhetoric, while fashion and pleasure flaunt their faces and fancies on every side with all the arts of embellishment and all the helps of society and the Press. It would be a great sight if all the trades and professions in this City could have a parade upon some great memorial day, perhaps the birthday of FRANKLIN or WASHINGTON. It would be good to have the professional men, the teachers, and the artists join in the procession, but they are better known already to the community, and the great thing would be to see the great army of industry, the people who do the useful work of the City and pile up its wealth, with little recognition of their dignity from the great world of ostentation. What a host they would be, probably not far from a quarter of a million of persons, men, women and children, all engaged in some useful art, and busy in the work of this great Metropolis.

It is not easy to carry out this conception of the forces of industry upon a grand national scale, and picture to ourselves the industrial companies, regiments, and divisions, with their various implements or armaments, that our America could call into the field, and to estimate exactly the figure that we might thus present in comparison with the other ruling nations of the world. No such host, surely, has ever been seen on earth as our gathered workmen from farms, work-shops, and factories would present. Take a single department of our new industry—we refer to our great and growing railroad interest and its operatives and officers—what a host of well-trained, thrifty and effective men come before us! Precisely how many they are, we have no exact returns at hand to show, but certainly our sixty thousand miles of railroad cannot employ much less than ten men to a mile, and so we have over half a million of men disciplined to serve punctually the steam-whistle, which waits as little upon our indolence as tide or time itself.

It is a great matter to classify our industrial forces and try to rate them duly in the scale of intelligence, energy, and responsibleness. We may have a glimpse of the true rule, if we are not able fully to carry it out. We can see that there is a great body of unskilled laborers who can bring little more than bone and muscle into the field, and do their plain day's work under an employer's eye; yet these men, especially in our country, are passing through a rapid transition, and learning to combine a certain skill and experience with their toil. Then comes the great and mighty host of skilled workmen, who are the power and wealth of the land, and who are constantly passing up from the rank and file of industry to places of influence and emolument. Then we have the labor that is combined with science, the grand staff of engineers, architects, chemists, &c., who lead forth the army of industry.

It is plain that the future of nations is to depend upon the co-operation of labor with capital, and that the number, character and position of our workmen are having new importance in the thought and legislation of the world. Labor is feeling its importance as never before, and using social organization and the Press to quicken fellow-feeling and bring the whole working force of the countries into mutual understanding. We ought to be glad of this, and do what we can to teach true principles of co-operation, and show the madness of the communism that robs labor of its reward by destroying property itself, without which not a dollar is safe in the laborer's pocket, nor a shingle over his house, nor a potato in his field. Let our working people look each other in the face, compare notes with their companions in toil all over the world, and the social science of the race will be the better for this new public spirit and this new social science.

Capital has been first in the field with its own kind of cosmopolitan largeness. The money of the world understands itself pretty well, and the wealth of Europe and America feels one pulse beat like the twins of Siam. Evil may come from temporary and unscrupulous combinations of rich men, but in the end the wholesome laws of trade must prevail, and wealth, like the rain, must flow in the great and benign currents of circulation. Let labor be free to follow the same large system, and to combine its forces in due order, and co-operate with capital alike by wise use of the gathered wages of workmen and judicious loans from the hoards of the rich. Something surely is to come of this union, and before many years, less will be thought and said of soldiers, generals, and kings, and far more of the great hosts of industry, and of the leaders who know how, alike by their energy, science, capital, and character, to stand at their head, and guide their grand march to the new ages of peace and humanity. Our America should not be behind hand in this work.

A Somnambulist Physician.

From the time of PARACELSUS, whom BROWNING found a charlatan and left a genius, down to NEWTON and the zouave JACOB, some of whose related exploits savor of the miraculous, the invalid world has been dealt with by many marvellous leeches. But among them none has worked after a fashion more utterly opposed to the usual course of nature than a Paris physician, whose funeral has lately been celebrated with much pomp at the Church of the Madeleine. His name was VICTOR DUMETZ, and the peculiarity of his treatment was that his consultations were given and his prescriptions dictated only when he was asleep. Something like this we have seen here in the operations of our so-called clairvoyant doctors. But these are in most, if not in all cases, persons without scientific training, who profess to effect their cures by some abnormal agency, and some preternatural insight into the patient's condition. DUMETZ was a regularly educated physician, and a member of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and his system appears to have differed from that of his professional brethren in no other respect than that it could be exercised only during sleep. At a certain hour every day he was carefully put into this condition by his step-mother, who seems to have had some peculiar mesmeric power over him, and he was then ready to receive his patients.

If DUMETZ's method of practice was curious, the manner in which he came to be a physician was hardly less so. Originally he was a vine-dresser in Champagne, and at that time subject to frequent fits of epilepsy. M. LOYSON DE GUINOMON, the editor of a review at Rheims devoted to phrenology, mesmerism, and kindred branches of what for a better name we shall call the pseudo sciences, conceived the idea of treating DUMETZ mesmerically. The patient had a tendency to somnambulism, and the mesmeric trance speedily developed his mental resources. One day while under its influence he announced "that he would be cured if on Easter Day, after having communicated, he should be taken to a certain pond in the vicinity and thrown in." With much reluctance and many misgivings this novel cure was tried, and attended with entire success. The good M. LOYSON DE GUINOMON, a pious Catholic, accepted this extraordinary event as a miracle at once, and regarded M. DUMETZ as one plainly chosen by Heaven for some higher destiny than dressing vines. He entered him at the Jesuit College at Fribourg, where, his academic course completed, DUMETZ applied himself to the study of medicine, passed his examination successfully, and as we have said, was duly enrolled among the Paris Faculty. Whether his studies also were made and his examination passed while he was asleep, does not appear, though that would seem essential to a symmetrical rounding of the marvel. The fact certainly seems to be undisputed that his medical knowledge served him only during sleep. That he was not regarded as an impostor is shown by the fact that he numbered among his best friends such men as JULES FAVRE, EMILE OLLIVIER, Père HYACINTHE and LAMARTINE, while a very large fortune earned by his practice attested its success.

Occasional events like this give us a suggestion of the tremendous possibilities of that vast unknown empire of sleep whose resources we see dimly and fantastically shadowed in dreams. Without altogether accepting VICTOR HUGO's daring hypothesis, that in sleep the spirit actually frees itself from the body, hovering over it like an exhalation over a marsh, and as from that vantage ground directing its motions, it is evident that the phenomena of this condition are as yet practically unknown to us. Poems, like COLERIDGE's "Kubla Khan," are said to have been composed in dreams. The line in "Lochiel's Warning," "And coming events cast their shadows before," which the poet had vainly striven to find all day, came to him in sleep. A celebrated divine relates that the most eloquent passage in a sermon he was preparing was written down in a fit of somnambulism. One may strive to account for exceptional acts like these. The mental excitement of composition, we may say, defeats itself. The channels of utterance are choked by a multitude of half-formed images, and the true thought firmly impressed on the mind is yet hidden behind this barrier. Sleep, relaxing this tension, and dissipating these partial impressions, not sufficiently vigorous to retain their hold, brings into relief the perfect idea. But for the operations of a mind discharging at all times its natural functions only in a state which generally implies the utter cessation of mental activity—how is science to account for this?

Gen. Howard and the Apaches.

The telegraph informs us of another tragedy in Arizona not far from the scene of the Wickenburg massacre. Two trains are said to have been attacked and two men, SAMUEL CULLEMBER and THOMAS HARRIS, to have been murdered by the Apaches. Such, at least, is the first report; in a day or two we shall probably be told that the murderers were not Apaches but Mexicans; and there will then doubtless follow the usual bewildering succession of statements and contradictions.

In the present instance, the attack was made within four miles of Camp Dale Creek, at which post are three companies of regulars, one being cavalry. One account says the two murdered men were in the employ of the stage company, and, as there were others of the party, no doubt the alarm could instantly have been given at the fort. Nevertheless, as we construe the dispatches received, the assassins proceeded to plunder the station of Martinez Ranche hard by, and to run off the stock there. It is clear that, whether Indians or "Greasers," these murderous scoundrels of Arizona have become very bold, and the inference seems unavoidable, since there are plenty of troops on the spot, that they have been dealt with too leniently. The strong disposition to shield the Apaches manifested by certain officials in Arizona may originate in humane and honorable feelings; but if these savages as a consequence are to rob, shoot and scalp at their own sweet will, there really appears no particular good in keeping a large force of United States soldiers in the Territory for the ostensible purpose of preventing them.

Under these circumstances, the action of the Secretary of the Interior, information concerning which has just been made public, will give general satisfaction. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, at the request of the Secretary, proceeds to Arizona, as the special agent of the Government, with express instructions to inquire minutely into the late outrages and to report generally upon the temper of the Apaches as regards the whites. He is to talk with the Indians, find out what he can of matters respecting which there is no definite official information. He has been entrusted with wide discretionary powers aiming at the establishment of a peaceful understanding with the Indians, and failing this it will be expected that by some means or another the assassinations and thefts of late so deplorably numerous will be quickly checked. It is to be hoped that Gen. HOWARD will discover what the Apaches want and what they mean to do. At present they seem to have been encouraged into the belief that they can take scalps, rob the stages, and run off cattle whenever they please. We have had soldiers in Arizona, and we have had philanthropists, and the two seem to work and to argue from antagonistic positions, and so to neutralize each other. Now Gen. HOWARD is in himself both soldier and philanthropist, and so can understand the difficulties and aspirations of both classes. We may be sure that his earnest wishes will be to act with the utmost humanity; and we trust the result of his mission will be to stop the shedding of blood in Arizona, whether it be that of white men or red.

Progress in Japan.

A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives a very interesting account of Japanese progress. He says the Mikado continues to astonish the world by the reforms which he accomplishes. Schools are the object of his particular attention. At Yedo alone five new colleges, capable of accommodating from fifteen hundred to three thousand children, have been established, and the largest house in the city has been specially set apart for instruction in science and modern languages. Twenty-three Frenchmen have been engaged as military, and ten Englishmen as naval instructors. Meanwhile manufacturing interests are not neglected, and twenty shoemakers and ten brewers are on their way from Bavaria. The civilizing influence of lager will no doubt, therefore, soon begin to tell upon the Japanese. The writer says that it is nowadays a title of honor to do the very things which would have cost you your life but a short time ago.

In order to put an end to the immoral practice prevalent among the poor of selling their daughters, a Commission will be appointed with the view of making arrangements for the State to take the children under its protection and educating them. The Daimios are, meanwhile, having a rather bad time of it, and probably survey all these innovations with no slight dismay. A good many of them have been summoned to Yedo, to prevent their interference while administrative changes are being made in the provinces. The large force of soldiers which these chieftains have been accustomed to keep about them, will be disarmed, and portions of land will be allotted to the men in compensation. The Code Napoleon is being translated, and will become the basis of a new system of law. Religious affairs also come in for their share of attention, and the very strong step has been taken of ordering the Buddhist temples to be closed. The new postal administration has had rather a bloody commencement in the assassination of two letter-carriers. An English steam-ship has been purchased by the Government as a training ship.

The Japanese have suddenly evinced a passion for pet animals. Any one who has rabbits to sell had better export them to Yedo at once, inasmuch as three fetched $50. Cows, pigs, horses and dogs are also in brisk demand. IWAKURA, Prime Minister, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now, we believe, on his way to this City, was, it is stated, opposed to all changes until he made acquaintance with Minister LONG.

A Marvelous Coincidence.

London is rich in "sensations" just now. What with the *Alabama* claims, the Tichborne trial, the "very extraordinary story" of the missing Russian, Mr. BAUER, the big diamonds from South Africa, the arrest of EDMUNDS, the "respectable solicitor," who is supposed to have murdered his wife in 1868, and a host of minor wonders, lovers of the marvelous have a sumptuous feast. The dastardly attack on Queen VICTORIA, of which the cable has just told us, completes the series of exciting incidents; but before that, as reported in the papers of Feb. 17, something happened to people of lowlier station so curious as to have caused universal surprise and comment.

One night, just before the date named, some of the dwellers in Harringay Grove, Hornsey, were alarmed by a swift succession of piercing shrieks. A gentleman ran to the spot whence the sounds seemed to come. Following them, he found himself on the banks of the New River, close by a railway station; and here, standing in the water, but only immersed to her waist, was the woman who was screaming. A man was holding her up; and the inference suggested by the relative situations of the two was that the woman had tried to drown herself, that the man had prevented her, and that the excitement had brought on hysterics. The man, too, appeared somewhat unsettled by the novelty and nervous strain of the situation, for he cried fiercely to the gentleman who ran up, "Who are you?" and "What do you want?" Without replying, the other, aided by two or three more who arrived, dragged the woman out of the water, and managed to carry her to the Police Station. The next day she was taken before Col. JEAKES, J. P., and charged with attempting to commit suicide, and was thereafter remanded to a day beyond that of the departure of our last mails.

Now, in all this, so far, there is nothing very odd. Women often try to drown themselves in London, and are often taken before Magistrates and charged with the crime. But, on the primary investigation, something came out which is not common at all. In the first place, it appeared that the man PRESTON, who was found apparently striving to rescue the woman, was found in exactly the same spot trying to rescue another woman, who also sought to drown herself, last October. Next, this last-named woman proves to have been the sister of the girl who attempted her life in the same way just now. Lastly, the man PRESTON declared that he had missed his train, was walking home, and met the woman. She asked him, as a stranger, the way to Westgreen; and soon after he saw her jump into the water. From this it is to be gathered that a single person, by extraordinary coincidence, rescued two sisters from drowning, within three or four months of each other, one, at least, of the two being quite unknown to him; and that, by a still more extraordinary coincidence, the two women attempted suicide by drowning on exactly the same spot. The natural conjecture that the two might be in fact identical is met by the production of both sisters, and the admission by each of having made the suicidal attempt. The occurrence is altogether most remarkable, and would furnish a fine complication for one of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' stories.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Further Testimony in the Case of Henry Wiser Against Assistant Alderman Robinson—How Illegal Voting was Carried On in the Eighth Ward.

The Assistant Alderman Committee on Contested Seats, consisting of Messrs. SIMONSON, CUMISKY and STACOM, continued their investigation in the case of HENRY WISER against ISAAC ROBINSON, JR., the former claiming to have been elected Assistant Alderman from the Fifth Assembly District, and that he is, therefore, entitled to the seat now occupied by the latter in the Board.

The first witness sworn was LEVI HEYER, of No. 87 King-street, who testified that he voted for Mr. WISER for Assistant Alderman in the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward. Mr. HEYER was the thirty-ninth witness who testified that he voted for Mr. WISER in that district, although only fourteen votes were returned for that candidate. WILLIAM H. SHARP, No. 43 King-street; JOHN VOLLHART, No. 165 West Houston-street, and AUGUST GREEN, No. 155 West Houston-street, also testified that they voted for Mr. WISER.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL, counsel for Mr. WISER, offered in evidence the poll-list of the Thirteenth District, on which there were fifteen more votes returned than the number actually cast. The name of ADAM MAY, No. 190 Varick-street, occurred twice on the poll-list. Counsel said that he would show that there was only one ADAM MAY living in the district. It was also found that ANDREW CONLEY and ANDREW CONNOLLY voted from No. 231 West Houston, which number is outside the boundary of the district. The following other voters, whose names also appeared on the list, it was charged did not live in the district: Jas. Devine, No. 218 West Houston; John Golday, No. 283 West Houston; M. Maher, No. 231 West Houston; Andrew O'Connor, No. 226 West Houston; Martin Ogilbie, No. 193 Varick; Francis L. Palmer, No. 257 West Houston; D. H. Quin, No. 38 Macdougal; Samuel Walsh, No. 257 West Houston; William Ward, No. 195 Varick, and John Weaher, No. 129 Varick. Counsel offered to show that CHAS. LAUNDRY, No. 97 King-street, did not vote for Assistant Alderman, although the poll-list returned him as having so voted. He would also show that eight voters whose residences were set down at No. 211 West Houston-street, did not live there, that the men who so voted were simply repeaters.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday afternoon next at 3½ o'clock, when the frauds practiced in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward will be investigated.

Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association—Instant and Vigorous Action to be Taken.

The Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association met last evening. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to obtain, if possible, an injunction to restrain the Harlem Railroad Company from running trains on the Fourth-avenue, reported that they have obtained sufficient grounds to enable them to get an injunction issued. They further report that they have had serious charges against the Company, which will be laid before the Grand Jury. Resolutions condemnatory of the open-cut road and approving of the arched road were adopted. Mr. WATSON, whose father died from the effects of injuries sustained by being run over on the avenue, spoke, and GEO. W. GLAZE reported the result of the appearance of the Joint Committee of the Railroad Associations before the Joint Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, and expressed his astonishment that the members of the Committee of the Common Council did not think it worth while to be present on Thursday, as appointed. JACOB COHEN made a short speech, advocating strongly the indictment of the Railroad Company, and moved that a torchlight procession, headed by the Association and attended by all the able-bodied men in the district bearing pick-axes, be organized. It was finally adopted and sub-referred to the Executive Committee.

OHIO.

The Buckeye State for Grant and Dennison—The Cincinnati Commercial Disconsolate—New Congressional Apportionment—Ohio Women and the Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 26, 1872.

The action of the recent Republican State caucus has made the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* unhappy. You are already informed that a resolution indorsing GRANT for renomination was unanimously adopted. The editor of the *Commercial* is under the impression that this caucus was a small affair, and that it was manipulated in the interest of GRANT by the State Executive Committee. These are decidedly mistaken impressions. The caucus was notoriously large; was attended by both the Central and Executive Committees of the State; by the Republican members of the Legislature; by a large number of editors and prominent Republicans from all parts of Ohio. It was an open caucus, extensively advertised in advance, and from which no Republican was excluded. That Gen. GRANT will be indorsed by the State Convention which meets in this city on the 6th of March, no intelligent citizen of Ohio will deny. That Ohio will send a united delegation to the Philadelphia Convention in favor of GRANT's renomination is as certain as anything future can be. It was to be expected that the action of this caucus would cast a shadow over the handsome brow of this Cincinnati editor. This Napoleon of the Western Press has not allowed a single midnight to pass within a year without clipping or writing some charge or insinuation against either the fitness, capacity or patriotism of Gen. GRANT. He has even copied some of the vile slanders of that nondescript the New-York *Sun*. But there is a confidence in GRANT's integrity and patriotism that cannot be shaken by groundless newspaper accusations, however numerous and vigorous, and Ohio is as sure for GRANT in the November of 1872, with a popular Vice-President and a good canvass, as she was in November of 1868.

GOV. DENNISON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

A movement to make EX-GOV. DENNISON Vice-President in place of COLFAX, was started in this city less than one month ago. DENNISON was not consulted in the movement. The egg was laid and hatched by Gen. COMLY, editor of the *State Journal*, and there are now enough Dennison chickens in Ohio to give him a united delegation at Philadelphia. The movement has struck the popular heart here, and the Press, almost with one accord, have given it indorsement. The State caucus, which met on the 14th inst., passed a series of resolutions warmly commending the Ex-Governor, without a dissenting voice. The movement is based upon a sincere desire to recognize the valuable services of Gov. DENNISON to the party, and is prompted by a conviction that his nomination would strengthen the ticket, but there is not on that account any lack of confidence in Mr. COLFAX. There is still another reason why Mr. DENNISON will be vigorously pushed at the Philadelphia Convention. The nucleus of the so-called Liberal Republican movement is in Ohio. Their National Convention is to be held in Cincinnati in June. Ex-Gov. J. D. COX, Judge STANLEY MATTHEWS and Hon. JACOB BRINKERHOFF (Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio for fifteen years) are leading the movement. It is possible that this movement, if adroitly managed, may weaken the Republicans of Ohio, and make this a doubtful State. Our election is in October, and a defeat in Ohio in October might endanger the election of a Republican President. The nomination of DENNISON would take Ohio out of the list of doubtful States.

APPORTIONMENT FOR CONGRESS.

The recent act of Congress increasing the number of Representatives, allows Ohio twenty members, a gain of one. The present General Assembly is canvassing a reapportionment, but at this writing it is questionable whether a majority can be secured for any of the many new schemes. There is a prevailing sentiment in favor of allowing the present apportionment to stand, and of electing a Congressman at large. Ohio, according to the census of 1870, contains a population of 2,665,260. This leaves a ratio of 133,263 for each Congressional district. The Eighteenth Congressional District, as at present constituted, (composed of Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake Counties,) contains a population of 182,612. This district contains Cleveland, a city that has had a remarkable growth during the last decade. The two Cincinnati Districts, (Hamilton County,) which contained sufficient population for two members under the apportionment of 1861, now contain a population of 260,370, or 6,156 less than two full ratios. It will be seen by this that Cincinnati has hardly kept pace with the average growth of the State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention closed a protracted session in this city a few days ago. Mrs. SWISSHELM was the leading spirit. The meetings were very slimly attended, and nothing was seen or heard during any session creating either interest or enthusiasm. One evening, after Mrs. SWISSHELM's oration, she asked if any male citizen was present who was opposed to woman suffrage; if so, she would like to have him stand up and give his reason. To the surprise of nearly every person present, the serious-minded Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary arose. Some one on the platform hinted to Mrs. SWISSHELM his calling and position, when Mrs. SWISSHELM inquired if he had any women in the Penitentiary. "Yes," responded the Chaplain, "we have twelve, and they make more trouble than the whole nine hundred men!" The woman suffrage movement here is in a comatose state. The women of Ohio are very generally happy and at home.

OHIO.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Interesting Personal Reminiscences by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

In a recent letter to a friend in Indiana, drawn out by the announcement of the death of Col. NORMAN EDDY of that State, Vice-President COLFAX says:

"I heard of Dr. EDDY's death with the deepest sorrow, and with the sincerest sympathy for the family he left behind him. Always of opposing politics, we were always personal friends; and I often heard of his defending me behind my back from the attacks of even his own political friends. We had a very exciting joint canvass for Congress in 1845, lasting for nearly three months, but not an offensive word was uttered on either side; and we often alluded to it afterward as having laid the foundation for a mutual regard, which we hoped would be as lasting as our lives. You may not know how nearly we came to being even warmer and closer friends. When he returned home from Washington, in the Spring of 1854, to ascertain the public opinion of the district on the then pending repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we had an interview in his law office, in the presence of his then partner, Judge DIBBLE. He said, half jesting and half in earnest, 'You have been stirring up this excitement to carry the district for yourself, for Congress, next Fall.' But I replied at once that if he would pledge himself to oppose the repeal to the uttermost, I would put up his name at the head of my paper the next week for re-election. He expressed his surprise, but said it was too late, for he had pledged himself to go with Judge DOUGLAS and his party, and could not break his word. He lost his re-election in consequence of that vote, and I felt more regret at having to defeat him politically than at the defeat of any one of the other gentlemen I ever canvassed against. Had he voted differently, I think he would have remained in Congress for years; and you can guess, as well as I, whether he would not have been likely to become as earnest a Republican as either of us. You know all about his holding the Collectorship of the district and our conversations after my re-election in 1866. I asked Republican Senators not to reject but to confirm his temporary appointment, for, though we widely differed, he had served his country faithfully, returned home poor and maimed for life, and deserved well of the Republic. I shall miss him most sadly, and feel that we have lost a man of noble nature and of generous impulses."

ALPINE TRAVEL.

The Pass of St. Theodule in 1871—One Day Only from Glaciers to Vineyards.

It was toward the end of July. We had been a fortnight among the Alps, and now our last stage was to be from Zermatt, in Switzerland to Italy. In order to have a good point of departure, we had transferred ourselves to a solitary inn on the Riffel, two hours above Zermatt, passing through a forest, and then coming out on the bare shoulder of the mountain on which the house was perched. Here we secured bed-rooms, and, by way of recreation for the rest of that day, leaving our knapsacks, walked to the summit of Gorner Grat, a point between nine and ten thousand feet high, standing in an amphitheatre of snowy mountains. The path up was wild and rough, great patches of snow lying among the stones, and fresh heaps of broken rocks succeeding one another, as on mounting each you thought you had reached the summit. At last we gained it, and a very positive, unequivocal top it was. The cap of the mountain was only a few yards wide, and required no traversing in order to reach the views. To see the whole panorama you had only to turn around. It is considered the grandest near view of Alpine scenery. We sat there an hour, surrounded by peaks, passes, and glaciers. The heaped-up summits of Monte Rosa rose heavily above them all, its huge slopes of snow looking so close beneath us that it seemed possible to pitch a quoit upon them. But between the breast of the mountain and ourselves there flowed, miles wide, a river of ice. Four glacier streams, marked by their lateral moraines, were joined together, and seemed to sweep in a rapid race around the cliffs on which we stood, down into the valley behind us. So flood-like was the ice that at first you could fancy you saw its waves heaved and rolled along. They were moving, it is true, and on a still day it is possible you might have heard the ice-waves groan and crack as the glacier ground its slow way over the rocks; but when you looked steadily all was as motionless as death. Carrying the eye along to the right from the summit of Monte Rosa it traveled over five snow mountains, and then, making a slight dip, showed us the pass of St. Theodule—our road into Italy. Just behind us was the Findelen glacier, in a crevasse of which a Russian gentleman perished miserably two years ago. One guide had crossed in safety; another was about to follow the traveler, when the latter slipped into the crack. As the men looked over the horrible brink, they saw him far below, wedged in between two walls of ice, with his head down, waving his right arm, which was free, for help. They lowered their rope, but it did not reach his eager clutch. They ran to fetch another—for miles, for ages, it seemed. Five times did the hour hand of the prisoner's watch creep its tedious round, and all that time he waved his arm, slower and slower in dumb, piteous entreaty, until at last it dropped. Of course, when the tragedy was over, every one knew how it might have been averted, and the Chamouni guides were loud in their condemnation of the blockheads of Zermatt, who let their master die. Nothing is easier to do than the deeds which a rival has failed to perform, when the chance for doing them is gone.

On our descent to the inn we all stopped, and had a triangular snow-balling match. Did you never feel how, when you have been under grand and solemn influences, nature is obliged to throw in a few gambols to restore the proper balance between seriousness and gayety? What grim people are who never unbend! A man becomes an automaton when he cannot turn again upon occasion into a boy.

Next morning, which was Sunday, we got up with a pleasant prospect of rest. There was a little service twice at the inn, and we wandered during the intervals among the rocks. We hoped to ascend the Ciman di Jazi the following day, and looked at it with an air of contingent possession. This mountain is only four hours walk from the Riffelberg inn, and gives a grand view over the plains of Italy. But we were disappointed. On Monday morning the snow fell so thickly that we could not see ten yards from the windows of our room. When the cloud lifted, which it did once during the morning, we found ourselves in a world of snow. It was very singular and even solemn—that Arctic scene in mid-Summer. In the afternoon the skies cleared, and though it was too late to commence our journey, we were compensated for our disappointment by the sight of an avalanche. It fell from the Jung Frau. I would have stayed a week rather than not to have witnessed it.

We were on the inn-porch when some one cried out, "There it goes." Turning to the direction indicated, a monstrous avalanche met our view. It had started from the high snows and came crashing down upon the granite ridges beneath. More like a white waterfall than moving snow it looked in the distance, the powder of the pounded ice rising in clouds like mist. We were three miles off, but the sharp report of the mass as it bounded from ridge to ridge, reached us like a lengthened peal of thunder. The rush lasted three or four minutes, the mass of snow and ice pausing twice in its descent, and then breaking away with another leap and crash. After this there were some small descents within sight and the echoes of other and greater ones within hearing.

There are three kinds of avalanches—the "dust avalanche," such as that we had witnessed, composed of loose snow and pounded ice; the "slide avalanche," a large mass that sails off like a ship from the stocks when she is launched; and the "bind avalanche," which does not break into powder, but holds together and comes down with a smothering thud. These last are worst, for they suffocate men and animals upon whom they fall. The others can be struggled from, if the victims they overtake are not buried too deep or mangled on the rocks.

Avalanches fall during the Summer rather than the Winter. Hence traveling in the snow, or under mountains on which it lies, is most dangerous in the Spring and beginning of warm weather. Indeed, as long as Winter lasts, some passes are more practicable than at any other time, the snow filling up the irregularities of the ground. The paths are marked by tall poles, which stick up above the snow and look like telegraph posts. The greater danger to the Alpine traveler in Winter comes from the snow-storms, or *tourmentes*, which soon bewilder him, shutting out the view beyond his outstretched arms. Then the additional cold tells upon the wanderer, and, after dragging his benumbed limbs as long as possible, he sinks upon the snow and sleeps to death.

But to return to the Riffelberg inn. Luckily we had plenty of wood, and so kept up a blazing fire. I read through an ancient newspaper left by some tourist, and played chess with a French gentleman who continually put back his piece when he found by my subsequent move that he had made a bad one—like his nation generally. However, I didn't correct him, as he seemed to be enjoying himself amazingly, but I contrived somehow to give him two drawn games, in which he might retrace his steps as much as he liked, and be none the better for it. This settled him and satisfied me. Meanwhile the snow began to fall again in a thicker and gloomier cloud. There was but one saloon in the inn—a roughish deal-boarded apartment—and as one traveler after another came in we were getting crowded. Two or three German ladies brought out their knitting and worked with their elbows and tongues. The males of their party lit their cigars. What, therefore, with this and a snow-fleeced engineer who entered, we had a London fog of mist and smoke on a very respectable scale, but we were merry, and when night set in, piled a great heap of logs upon the hearth and played "puss-in-the-corner" and "blind-man's-buff."

The next morning was fine, and day broke clear as crystal over the mountain peaks. We awoke while it was still dark, dressed as quickly as possible, swallowed a hasty breakfast with our staves in our hands—for we had nearly forty miles to walk and could lose no time—and set off toward the glaciers which we had seen below us at the Gorner Grat. We took a Zermatt guide, who struck across the ice till he reached some rocks, which we had to climb on all fours. When we had scaled these we found ourselves on a plain of snow, into which, as it was new fallen, our feet sunk. It was of the purest white, and lay like a mantle over the huge, gently-rounded shoulder of the mountain. Right across it, rising up as clean and sharply-edged as a steeple seen over downs, was Mount Cervin, glowing bright red in the sun which had not yet reached us.

I shall never forget it. This obelisk, rising up out of a vast swell of snow, looked as I used to think the North Pole must look, only a trifle greater. But there was little time to give heed to anything but our footsteps, for the seeming depth of snow really covered, in some parts, a glacier, which was a good deal crevassed, and over which we had to proceed cautiously. I thought we had lost our front man in one crevasse. We were not tied together as we should have been, and all at once, instead of a guide stalking along, I saw nothing but a head, a knapsack and a pair of hands. He had slipped into a crevasse, but striking his alpenstock deep into the snow, hooked himself back and scrambled out. We paused and went more slowly, the first man feeling his steps and calling out to those who followed to put their feet in the prints of his. I was last, and found them rather deep when they came to my turn. Once I popped into a crevasse up to my middle, and felt that I could kick about in space, and hit my toes against something hard and upright like a wall; but I got out somehow on my elbows, thank God, though I seemed for the moment all heart and was a pulse.

It was bitterly cold. We wore veils. The guides had woolen mits over their huge hands. The wind was so keen that we tied handkerchiefs over our ears to prevent their being frost-bitten, the particles of flying snow biting like small shot. When we reached the summit of St. Theodule, we found a hut, into which we crept. It was about eight feet across, and so full of wood smoke that we had to sit down or be choked, there being a stratum of breathable air only about four feet from the floor. This hole was kept by a brown, withered little old man, who immediately began to make us comfortable by mulling some wine in a frying-pan, and apportioning it to each of us in a basin. It was the right thing, at the right time, in the right place.

This hut on the St. Theodule is remarkable as being the highest human habitation in Europe. It is scarcely six feet from sill to rafter, windowless, doorless—for you creep into it through a hole like the entrance to a pig-sty—and chamberless, as it contains but one apartment; but it is constructed of the heaviest timbers, and is anchored firmly upon the rocks. Within it is perfectly dark. But it was to us a timely hostel, relieving us from the blinding glare of the snow, and sheltering us from the intense cold.

Resting here for an hour, we commenced our descent. There was a glacier in our way, but we passed it safely. Breuil was the next place we stopped at, and had a capital lunch. This over, and a few miles of descent made, when Italy burst upon our view. I know of no sight equal to it. The frozen stream of *val Tournanche* is on one hand—cliffs and precipices, clothed with eternal ice on the other—around you the crowd of Piedmont peaks that know no season but Winter—and yet below you, at your very feet, perpetual Summer! It seemed hardly an hour during which we passed from ribs of ice to trellises of vineyards, the grapes hanging in rich purple clusters over our heads. It was strange to go through such changes of climate in a single day. In the morning, hard frost, icy wind, and a horizon of snow; at noon the rarified atmosphere and fierce cold of eleven thousand feet above the sea, in the afternoon a walk over glaciers and winter drifts, and at sunset the soft air of an Italian valley, peaches and nectarines, grapes and plums on the table of our inn at supper, and the windows of our bed-rooms set wide open to the pleasant evening breeze. N. S. D.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.

Experiences of a Substitute—Remarkable Scenes in a French Newspaper Office.

The editor of the *Cigare* is obliged to leave Paris for four and twenty hours; the sub-editor selects this precise moment for being ill, and M. Aristide Gruan, the Nestor of the staff, is absent canvassing a provincial constituency in his own and the Liberal interest. So the editor sees nothing for it but to ask M. Timoleon Tartine, before starting, kindly to discharge his functions for a single day; and M. Tartine, who would have undertaken the command of the Army of the Loire at five minutes' notice, consents with pleasure. However, the editor feels some slight misgivings; not that he mistrusts M. Tartine's head, but he knows his heart—M. Tartine is prone to enthusiasm. Wherefore, in getting into the train, the director of the *Cigare* points out to his chroniqueur, who has come to see him off, that after all there will not be much to do, that he has given the main directions for the next number, and that the principal thing will be to watch that nothing creeps into the leaders or the notes likely to hurt the feelings of Gen. de Ladmirault, an awkward person to offend by reason of the state of siege. M. Tartine promises. Then the editor conveys a counter-warning against insidious Government secretaries who prowl about seeking admission for semi-official paragraphs in influential papers; but at this M. Tartine protests with so much warmth that he would recognise a Government Secretary even disguised under a bear's skin, and perceive the drift of his prose though it were couched in Sanskrit or Carribee, that the editor feels reassured. In another minute the train has disappeared, and M. Tartine walks out of the station with a four-and-twenty hours' kingship of the most popular organ in Paris.

Having about sixteen hours to spare before he need commence his duties—for this is evening and the *Cigare* does not appear till 5 on the morrow—M. Tartine goes and dines, and thence to the play; and, being of communicative mood, he tells what friends he meets that it is he who for the nonce rules the destinies of the *Cigare*. The result of this is that by midnight the report has been flashed down the whole line of boulevards and into every newspaper office of the capital that M. Tartine has been intrusted with a post which he will fill, not for a day—for rumor is fond of additions—but for a month, some even say six weeks; and at 11 o'clock the next day, when he comes down to the office, M. Tartine finds a whole throng of affectionate friends, who, knowing his benevolent disposition, shake him by the hand, offer him their assistance, and meanwhile would be much obliged if he would render them some little services which they will explain if he will just give them each five minutes in private. Truth to say M. Tartine has slept as soundly as did the great Condé on the eve of Rocroy. Intrepidity is his characteristic. He accepted the functions delegated to him, expecting nothing and fearing nothing; and the *levée* of suitors takes him a little aback. Nevertheless, he rallies on recognising in one a popular novelist, in the other a fluent debater, in a third an enterprising money man, and he gallantly leads the way into the editor's room, whither the novelist follows him, shutting the door to exclude the other two. He has not much to ask has the man of fiction; he simply wants the *Cigare* to announce a novel of his that is coming out. "Oh, certainly, with pleasure," says M. Tartine; what is the title?" "Oh, there's not much in the title!" answers the author, modestly. "It's *Les Chevaliers du Boudoir*; but the scope of these works often needs to be explained to the public beforehand, so that they may not go away with wrong impressions. This is a realistic study of life. Perhaps something in this style would do," and he draws a paper from his pocket. "I didn't write the paragraph myself, it was a friend did it. Thank you; I know I may rely upon you; good morning," and he vanishes, leaving M. Tartine to read: "It is with immense satisfaction that we announce a new work from the pen of M. A——, the gifted author of *Les Péchés Roses, Le Scandale de la Rue X——*, and other delightful books. Anything more piquant in style, more interesting in plot, or more thoroughly artistic in conception than this new novel, into which M. A—— has thrown all his minutely realistic powers of description, his——" "Yes, but stay," cries M. Tartine "this reads like an advertisement," however, he has no time to move, for the door opens again and in rushes the fluent debater, distancing the money man by a head. "My dear M. Tartine, look at this!" he ejaculates, displaying yesterday's *Cigare*; "here is the parliamentary report, and, to begin with, my speech, as you observe, is most humiliatingly curtailed; but I shouldn't complain if it were not for this passage. See, I have a discussion with a member of the Left, a Radical, and you give him the best of it, for after his joke at me—a miserably small joke—you add, 'hilarity on all the benches,' just as if I had made no reparté." "But did you make one?" asks M. Tartine. "Why, of course," answers the fluent debater; "at least, if I hadn't, you know, it ought to come to the same thing; for if the *Cigare*, an orderly journal, gives the palm to men of that sort—Red Republicans, Communalists and destroyers of society—what are we to expect? I think, perhaps," (here a paper is extracted from the waistcoat,) "if you would kindly insert this little note—I didn't write it myself; it was a friend who did it. Thanks. I know I can confide in your courtesy. Good morning." And he, too, disappears, yielding his place to the money man, who enters just as M. Tartine has read this much: "By a printer's error in our yesterday's impression, the brilliant witticism by which M. B——, the eloquent member for ——, utterly pulverised M. C——, the Radical Deputy who interrupted him, was omitted. M. C—— said——" "Pardon me, my dear M. Tartine," interposes the money man, "I am aware how valuable your time is. I shall not be a minute. Here is the *Cigare's* money article of yesterday. Do you see these lines? They may prove the death of the 'Oystershell Joint Stock Utilization Company,' in which the savings of thousands are invested; and I am convinced nothing can be further from your thoughts." "Nothing," assents M. Tartine. "Well, but look," groans the money man. "You say there is a depression on our shares. Only think of the immensity of the undertaking on which we are embarked! Picture to yourself the millions upon millions of oyster-shells that formerly lay about idle, but which now, through our instrumentality, may be the means of pouring gold into the homes of the penurious. Ours is no mere speculation; it is a patriotic enterprise; and surely a journal like the *Cigare* ought to encourage it. Oh! I know what you were going to reply; but even supposing it to be true that the shares were depressed, will the saying so in your paper tend to make them go up again? Remember, it is in the interest of our shareholders—our trusting shareholders—not in my own, that I am urging this, and" (here some fumbling in the pocket,) "I think if you were to insert this in your next money article it would spare you a pang or two of remorse should our Company ever unhappily collapse—which, mind, I am certain it never will." "Yes, but—one moment!" ejaculates M. Tartine. "Yes, as many moments as you like," answers the money man; "and if you like I will explain you all the working of our Company. I have thoughtfully brought the prospectuses with me." And he sits down.

It takes half an hour by the clock before M. Tartine can dispose of the money man, who has plied figures with an energy of lung which drives his hearer stark desperate. He is compelled to surrender at discretion, and the money man then makes his affable bow, vowing that conversation with M. Tartine is quite a pleasure and profit. He is scarcely gone when the office-boy enters to say there are three more gentlemen waiting to see the editor, and two ladies; and at the same moment comes the printer—a French printer, brisk, discursive, and by alternation despondent and over-sanguine—to say that there is no copy in hand, that half the paper ought to be made up by this time, and that everything will to a certainty be late. "But what am I to do?" ejaculates M. Tartine in frenzy; "I can't write the whole paper." But has Monsieur read his letters?" inquires the printer. "What letters?" asks M. Tartine, and here his eye lights for the first time on some three scores of unopened envelopes arranged symmetrically before him. "Tell everybody that I am busy!" he roars to the office-boy, "let not a soul come in." "But the gentlemen and the two ladies?" remonstrates the boy. "Let them be——! let them come to-morrow when I am not here," yells M. Tartine; and feverishly he breaks open the envelopes in rapid succession:—"To the editor of the *Cigare*.—Sir: One of your contributors asserts that Remus died in the year 758 B. C.; the correct date of that historical event is——" "Sir: I am surprised to see one of your contributors, in alluding to the death of Remus, appears to put faith in the existence of that personage. Surely he must be aware that——" "Sir, that the long exploded fallacy as to the death of Remus should have found a place in your columns strikes me as being in every way deplorable." "I wish to heaven," breaks out M. Tartine, "that Remus——what's the matter now?" This is to the office-boy, who has come back scared, to say that the gentlemen outside refuse to go away, and have sent in their cards. M. Tartine glances at the pasteboards; they are those of officers on the staff, and the words, "affaire d'honneur" are penciled in the corner of one of them. Needs must when honor drives, and the gentlemen are introduced. "In these delicate matters it is better to speak plainly and at once," begins the bluffest of the military men in a voice that makes the window-panes rattle. "An insult has been offered, and either a full apology or a reparation by arms must be the alternative." "But what insult has been offered?" inquires nonplussed M. Tartine. "Do you call this no insult, Sir?" sings out the military man, thrusting a back number of the *Cigare* under M. Tartine's face and flashing lightning from his eyes; and he reads: "There is no disguising that ever since they have been put into their new jackets with fur round the collars the officers of the staff display an unfortunate likeness to a tropical red-legged and ruffy bird, called the Soudon goose." "But I didn't write that," protests M. Tartine. "But you're the editor, Sir, and at a moment when the army have just saved society by stifling lawlessness and plunder, you deserve to be held responsible for all statements calculated to bring the service into ridicule." "Well, then, I am responsible," retorts M. Tartine exasperated. "Let it be what you please—swords, pistols, or blunderbusses; my friends are MM. Plumeau and de Linéa, whom you will find in the next room, but, for patience sake, let me alone till 5 o'clock." "We are not bent upon a duel," puts in one of the officers—he is londer of speech than the other; "an apology will serve us." "No," shouts M. Tartine, impatient more at the tone of his interlocutor than at the demand, "I will retract nothing; I indorse to the full all my friend's sentiments about the Soudan goose. It was well said, gentlemen, and I make a personal matter of it. I wish you a good morning." After this there remains nothing but to make freezing bows all round, which is done, and M. Tartine is left once more alone. But not for long. Once again the printer appears: "It is 1 o'clock, Sir, and we really must have some copy." M. Tartine with glaring eyes, makes a dart at a blue envelope. "This is from Jules Suffiot; I know his hand, and it's his turn to write the *chronique* today." He breaks the seal and reads: "My dear Tartine—I am extremely sorry, but the sudden illness of an aunt (I am her heir, which makes it important) calls me out of town for a day or two. Try and do without me today if you possibly can. Emotion prevents me from writing a single line other than these few to acquaint you with my misfortune. Yours," &c. "This is pretty business," moans M. Tartine, and wildly he snatches up one after the other all the envelopes that are of bulky aspect. In quick succession the parcels of copy in them litter the floor; until at last M. Tartine, whose blood is at 212 deg. Fahrenheit, lights upon the article of a gentleman who evidently wrote his effusion in a vein of coolness nearly similar. "Prætorianism" is the title, and it begins:—"Is it conceivable that we should have waded through half a dozen revolutions to find ourselves now more than ever under the spurs of an arrogant soldiery, who——" "Yes, that's it—arrogant soldiery!" exclaims M. Tartine, delighted; "that's the very term. This man's article goes in where Suffiot's *chronique* should have stood. Here, off with it to the press." And he hands it fluttering to the printer. That functionary examines the last page. "No signature, Sir, and I don't know the writing." "Neither do I," says M. Tartine, burrowing among the papers on the floor; "there was a letter with it, which I can't find. But what matters? I'll sign it myself; I honor the man who penned it." And he does sign. The printer, shrugging his shoulders, departs, and makes room once again for the office-boy. "If you please, Sir," snivels that youth, keeping half his body behind the door, for the editor *pro tem* is really looking ferocious—"if you please, the ladies outside say they *won't* go, and both of them are coming in!" M. Tartine starts up with an expletive which there is no necessity to recall; but at the same instant he stands silent and admiring, for the foremost of the two ladies has thrown up her veil, and he has recognized one of the fairest actresses in Paris. That lady, however, seems by no means so pleased with him as he with her. "M. Tartine," she gasps, "you have a dramatic critic who is not worth the rope it would cost to hang him. Did one ever see such a passage as this, printed yesterday—yesterday, I say! Do you hear me?" And tearing the paper in her eagerness to unfold it with her tightly-gloved little hands she screams: "He accuses me of having false hair, and further on he suspects my teeth are sham. False hair and teeth! Nothing less. Ah, now, just you look!" And before the dumb-stricken M. Tartine can divine her intention, off goes her bonnet, and down streams her hair in brilliant cascades over her shoulders. "Is it false?" she cries in triumph, catching hold of the journalist's hand and thrusting it into the silky masses. "And these—are they false?" adds she, pressing his fingers to her teeth. "Will you answer, Sir? are they false?" "No," cries M. Tartine, "I would swear it before all the world." "Well, then, sit down there and write a handsome apology, to be printed this very day," says the actress, as she begins to do up her hair, half laughing, half angry; and seeing M. Tartine sit down, she adds with coaxing peremptoriness: "And look here; you can point out what a curmudgeon my manager is in giving me such a small salary, and warn him that the Russians will be bidding for me or the English, and winning me, too, if he is not more liberal."

The next day the editor returns, and on going down to the office M. Tartine finds him, pale but evidently resigned. A writ has just been brought in from the Governor of Paris interdicting the sale of the *Cigare* in the public streets in consequence of an article headed "Prætorianism." Notice of an action for libel has just been sent in from the manager of a theatre; and the *Cigare* has been accused of venality by three morning papers because of a paragraph on the "Oystershell Joint-Stock Utilization Company." "And that is not all," remarks M. Tartine grimly, when this chapter of woes is unfolded to him. "To-morrow I fight Capt. Spadasse, of the staff, with swords. When next you go out of town pray don't ask me to edit the *Cigare*. Once in a way's enough." "I think so, too," answers the editor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

New-Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Today was the fourth of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference. The following persons were received in full connection: W. S. Osborn, John Wagg, John H. Boswell, Edwin F. Moore, Charles W. Livezely, Charles F. Garrison and John R. Westwood. The amount of money required for missionary purposes for next year is $1,755. Rev. Dr. DASHIELL presented the claims of the Dickinson College. Rev. Mr. SNYDER announced that the stewards would want $1,900 from each district for worn-out preachers. Resolutions from the Conference of Laymen were presented and referred to a committee. These resolutions oppose any change in the Episcopacy and the mode of their election. On the first ballot for delegates to the General Conference, J. B. GRAW and JOSIAH D. KING were elected. The second ballot resulted in the election of CHAS. C. HILL, and a third ballot in the election of J. B. DOBBINS and A. E. BALLARD.

Personal.

Assemblyman G. T. HAMMOND is at the St. James Hotel. Col. SIMON MANDLEBAUM, of Lake Superior, and Commodore W. E. LE ROY, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel. ANDREW NAPIER, of Santa Fé, and W. S. GRANT, of Kentucky, are at the Astor House. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C. from Tennessee, is at the Hoffman House. Judge R. C. HURD, of Ohio, Judge S. BURKE, of Cleveland, Hon. E. B. JUDSON, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge SAMUEL A. FOOT, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Clarendon Hotel. Congressman OAKES AMES, of North Adams, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. GEO. B. COOKHILL, of Iowa, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. A. F. SEEBERGER, of Chicago; Major W. A. HUNTLEY, of Lagrange; and Col. T. F. MITCHELL, of Austin, Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A TALK WITH KIN.

A Chinaman's Experience in Cuba.

"My name is ——. Well, I would rather not tell you it for true. Suppose I was to give you one name or another, you would not know whether it was right or wrong, though somebody not here, in this country, might know it, and so get me into trouble if I gave it you exactly." Here the object of my particular inquiry looked at me askance. I fancy no eyes save those of the true Mongolian type, have this peculiar power so fully developed. The eyes were set aslant, running in toward the nose, and were turned on me with a hesitating and anxious mien. "No matter for your name then," I said, rather careful not to disturb my subject, "only it's hard, you know, to write anything about you without calling you something." "Well I tell you," was the reply, "there are many John Smiths in this country, so many no man can count him. Kin, in China, is anybody's name—you call me Kin—so when people in your paper read about me, so many people called Kin, that nobody will know me," and here he smiled.

I expressed myself perfectly satisfied with this modest alias.

"I was born," he continued, "at San-Sing." My knowledge of geography, especially of Chinese towns, being limited, and the sound of it resembling somewhat quite a familiar one in the State, I begged him to repeat it. Taking my pencil he wrote it down San-Sing very neatly. "You don't know San-Sing? It is a big town—a very big city. You say 800,000 or 900,000 people here in New-York? San-Sing bigger nor that. It is a seaport in the province of Quon-tong. Some English and American ships go there, but Chinese vessels come there most. It does a trade in everything, but principally in teas and silks. When I left there I was a little boy. My father and my mother were dead. My father, as far as I recollect, must have been well to do. He kept thirty looms going, and his business was to make silk ribbons and tapes, and what you call bindings here. I went to a good school, and could read and write very well before I left home. I had an uncle, who was my guardian. We did not love one another. I might have been bad; all I know is, that he never gave me a holiday. I rather think I was wild, and that was the reason why he licked me. I could not stand it, remembering how kind my parents had been to me, so, one day, I took a boat that was sailing away and ran off to Macao. I staid there two months. How I lived I don't know; think I starved a good deal there. One day a Spanish agent found me, offered me $12 if I would go to Cuba, and I took his money and went. What does a poor China boy know about what Cuba, or America, or where any place is? There was 500 of my people on the ship. She was a Spanish vessel. They treated us badly; just like animals. There was enough to eat, but it was of the worst kind, and the ship was like a house of swines, what you call pig-pin. Many of my people were as young as me, and some younger. Not many die, however, only two or three. Well, I got to Cuba, and hoped for good times. They put me straight in a prison-barracks, but I only stayed there two days. After that somebody engage me, and I went away off into the interior of the island on a sugar plantation. I was fortunate enough not to be placed in the fields, but was taken into the sugar-house. I worked very hard night and day for many years, may be as much as sixteen years. By and by, little by little, I get a better place, until I got to be an *ingenio*, that's what you call mechanic. But Chinaman have no chance in Cuba. After I had served out my time, by saving all I could, I went into the market. By minding my business, I get along quite well. I saved a good deal of money; when I left I had $6,000 at least. I kept a grocery. Most of my money was in horses and wagons. I left them all behind me. I had to go on account of the revolution there. Many of my friends, the Chinese, were on the side of the Cubans, and as I had found them more kind to me and my people than the Spaniards, I suppose I liked them best. When I came to Cuba, they gave me a Spanish name. I am not going to tell you what it was, for the same reason that I will not give you my Chinese name. I said to myself—if you stay here, and Spaniards see you so comfortable, they will say you help your people. Many of my friends were arrested; some were shot, others had their necks twisted. One fine day I make up my mind not to stay more. I only take with me what I could put on my back, my worst clothes. That was two years ago. You see Chinee have a long head. I think if things go bad now, they will be worse in two three years; and I was not mistaken. I go to the coast, small sailing-ship come. I say, 'want cook, cabin-boy, anything?' and they say 'yes;' and I come here, and am glad. This a good country. No slaves here; no down on Chinaman. Only in California, my countrymen tell me, Chinaman have poor luck there. How that happen? Not the same country, not the same mandarin there as here? Here I find trade almost right off. I make cigars; can make as well as any Cuban man. I get sometimes, when I work hard, and I work hard all the time, three dollars a day, and I save money.

"What do you do with your money, put it in savings bank?" I asked. "Savings banks? What for? I read newspaper every day. First thing I do is to read news from Cuba, next thing I read is savings banks, one, two, three busted. I think one likely to bust every day. No, Sir; I keep my own money."

"Can you tell me anything about the condition of the Chinese in Cuba?" Again there was the same appearance of dread at making any disclosures, and the fear was expressed of compromising himself. "You see if I tell you all, I know Spanish people take all I have left there. I no expect to see my money more there, but it might happen that I get it. Now, you make me talk, and maybe I talk all my money away. Chinaman taught early to keep tongue still." It took some time to assure him that his pseudonym of Kin and his own insignificance would protect him against further loss, when he continued in a much more excited way:

"I tell you, Chinaman have no chance in Cuba. You see, we make bargain for $4 a month for eight years. If we go on a plantation, we get every year two pants, two shirts, one hat and two pairs shoes. Some of our people are great gamblers, and at the end of that time have no money. But most all of us are very saving. Many go through their eight years having saved all their money and more besides. The bargain was that we should be taken back if we wish it. You think they do that? No, Sir; Chinaman have to stay. You work eight years and try to go back. Policeman take you. He say to you, 'What you do you lazy dog; why you not work?' You say, very much afraid: 'Me done work; me work eight years—make sugar.' He say: 'Must work again.' 'But I want to go home, and can pay my passage to China.' He say: 'No ships go there, and you must stay.' Then he take you by the collar. May be, if you got money, you give him a half an ounce, or an ounce, of gold, and he let you go, but in five minutes somebody else have you, and say just the same thing. End come all the same. You have to go to plantation again. They put you in barracks like when you first come, and you work eight years more. Niggers had enough in Cuba, but Chinaman is worse. Some chance of nigger being free, but none for Chinaman. Beautiful country; bad government. Suppose you say, 'No I will not go to plantation.' You do foolish thing. Then they put you on government work, and you get nothing at all but blows with a stick and nothing to eat. Chinamen kill themselves all the time in Cuba. So many Chinamen there that there are many bad ones; wicked people in all countries. You want story about plantation? You write it for newspaper? Well I tell you. It is true—if you think not true, you ask people who know, and they say what I say. On a plantation a bad overseer was murdered. Machette most cut his head off. Some bad Chinaman did it, no mistake there. Nobody but Chinaman work there. One Chinaman we all know do it, and Spanish man who own plantation know it too. This Chinaman was a big strong man, good worker, cut more cane in one day than other man can in two, three day. You think they punish this man? No, Sir. He too good hand. When cane season come, work behind hand, if you kill him, what they do? Somebody must be killed because overseer had his throat cut. They look around and pick out one, two, sick Chinaman, so weak he sure to die soon. 'You are bad fellows,' they say, 'you kill overseer, you come and get garroted,' and they twist the necks of these two sick men, who not good to cut cane, and the big, strong man get off. That true story, you write Kin say so."

"Would you like to go home?" I asked.

The cigar he was smoking was more rapidly puffed. If interviewing the ordinary Chinaman is somewhat a difficult task, firstly because he is not very communicative, and, secondly, for the reason that pigeon English, with a Spanish flavor (in this particular instance) is rather a hybrid and monstrous language, when speaking to him about his home, his tongue becomes suddenly wonderfully loosened. He spoke some Spanish, a little English of the ornithological character, and, for what we know, a little Chinese. "Go to China? Ah, yes. When I make cigar, now that I am much happier, me think of it. When I born in the sun, chop, chop cane, I think of it. I want to see the graves of my father and mother. I work for that, and will go back there some day. This good country; but China ever so much better." "What would be called a rich man in China?" I asked.

"A man having $5,000 a year in the class I was born is would be immensely rich. With $100 a year I could live splendid. Could afford five wives, and no end of children. My country is a paradise for men who have a little money. I will go back some day."

"Would you adopt your country's dress?" I asked. He was warmly and comfortably clad; had on a well-fitting overcoat, well-made boots, with tremendously high heels, and thick gloves on his hands.

"Certainly; they would call me *Fan Gui*, or foreign devil, if I didn't."

"What about your pig-tail?" I inquired. "Could you wear a false one?"

"No, it would have to grow; a sham one would be a degradation."

"How many Chinamen are there in New-York?"

"Not more than 200, I know that. We have a society. I can't give you its name, because it is a secret one. It is for our good. No poor Chinaman goes to the hospital; we take care of him."

"Much opium-smoking here?"

"Some." Our Chinaman evidently was considering himself as pretty well pumped out by this time.

"One question more. What about your doctor here?"

"He is very good, and much liked by our people. We consider him very learned, and he is very kind to poor Chinamen. You see the Chinese here are not very rich yet. Perhaps the best trade is mine, that of cigar-making. There are some candy-sellers, and some have some few other trades. There are, too, some cooks. So the doctor can't have a very paying practice. Now good evening. Please don't put my real name to this—write it Kin," and saying this with a timid glance, he shook hands with me, asking me to keep for him a Sunday paper, in order that he may be assured his real name shall not appear before the TIMES readers.

The Late Gen. Anderson.

The Committee having in charge the funeral of the late Gen. ANDERSON have not yet completed their arrangements, but it is probable that the funeral will take place about the middle of this month. The following correspondence will explain itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., N. G., }
No. 34 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872. }

COLONEL: I am directed by Gen. WARD to announce that a communication has been received from Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, accepting the escort of the Seventy-first Infantry for the funeral of Gen. ANDERSON, which will take place between the middle and last of this month. Gen. MCDOWELL thanks the regiment for the offer of its services, and states: "I entirely concur with you in your judgment as to the standing and past record of the Seventy-first Regiment. I had occasion in the past to bear witness to its high qualities, having selected it to go into battle, and I shall be glad to accept of its services, if they are still willing to offer them, on the occasion of the transfer of Gen. ANDERSON'S remains from the Second-avenue vaults to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. L. ANTHONY, A. A. G.

To Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, Commanding Seventy-first Infantry, N. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS 71st REG., N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872. }

Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Commanding First Brigade, First Division, National Guard:

GENERAL: Will you kindly convey to Gen. MCDOWELL my thanks for the handsome compliment he pays my regiment, and assure him that my command is in readiness to parade as escort to the remains of Gen. ANDERSON at any time he may designate.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY ROCKAFELLAR,
Colonel Seventy-first Infantry.

Suicide by Shooting.

EDWARD CHEREVOY, a native of France, fifty-five years of age, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, at his residence, No. 40 King-street. But very few details of the affair have been obtained for publication, and the reasons which prompted the man to self-destruction are not definitely known. He had been in poor health for some years, and this is supposed to have so depressed his mind as to render him partially insane. At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while alone in his bedroom on the second floor, he placed the revolver to his right ear and fired. Death ensued soon after.

Burning of the VINELAND RAILROAD DEPOT.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 28, 1872.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTS: The Herring's Fire and Burglar-proof Safe which was in our depot at the time it was burned, Tuesday, the 27th inst., on being opened, this day, proved to have preserved the books, papers and money packages free from damage, the outside binding of the books alone being injured by steam.

WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their books, papers and valuables in HERRING'S SAFES in the BURNING OF CHICAGO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. "The old reliable."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES.

Patent welded steel, combined with patent Franklinite.

PROOF AGAINST THE BLOW-PIPE AS WELL AS THE DRILL.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.—*Advertisement.*

A Card.

OFFICE OF HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-street, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

I desire to state to my friends and customers, who may have received a circular signed "Udolpho Wolfe Co." calculated to intimidate dealers and prevent the sale of my BELL SCHNAPPS, that in dissolving connection with the estate of my uncle, the late UDOLPHO WOLFE, and beginning the importation and sale of Schnapps for my own account, I carefully avoided any imitation of resemblance which might be construed as an infringement of the rights of his estate; preferring rather to build up my own reputation by giving goods of the best possible quality at reasonable prices. I should, indeed, be most sorry to imitate the goods put up by his successors, either in quality or style of package, and lest some of my friends might be disturbed at the contents of the before-mentioned circular, I would state that the injunction against BARNETT & LYON, of New-Orleans, was obtained on account of their putting up an imitation article, calculated to deceive, and lead buyers into the belief that they were buying "UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps." That the injunction on these grounds is right and proper every fair-minded person will admit, and no person can be better pleased than myself at the result. At the same time I do not propose to allow my friends and customers to be intimidated, and frightened out of the use of my goods, and I hereby give notice that any person selling my BELL SCHNAPPS will be held harmless against any action which may be threatened or brought against said person, and such action will be defended by me free of charge.

Respectfully, &c.,
HUDSON G. WOLFE,
No. 18 South William-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

The proverb says, "Eat, drink, and be merry." If you would act up to the advice of that proverb, go to CURRIER'S elegant and comfortable dining-rooms, No. 144 Fulton-street, and the merriness will be a natural consequence of the good eating and drinking there to be had.—*Advertisement.*

New Shipments of DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE HAVE ARRIVED BY STEAMERS SILESIA AND WASHINGTON. CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS, SOLE AGENTS.

Be Sure and Call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

Save Fifteen Dollars. Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDAN AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and mattorated pimples and sores on the face, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A Harmless, Delightful Hair-dressing—Chevalier's Life for the Hair—restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors No. 480 Broadway; a new and desirable article.

Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, for use in families.

MARRIED.

BIRD—JONES.—At Hyde Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Henry Pater, Dr. J. S. BIRD to Miss ALICE E. JONES, youngest daughter of Rev. J. W. Jones, all of Hyde Park. No cards.

DIED.

BONAR.—On Saturday, 2d inst., at Brooklyn, E. D., ROBERT, third son of Thomas and Electa Bonar, aged 20 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 173 Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

COLLINS.—On Friday evening, March 1, HANNAH R. MASTERSON, wife of Peter D. Collins, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 142 West 22d-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DUNKIN.—In Orange, N. J., March 2, 1872, AGNES C., wife of John T. Dunkin, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her father, James H. Beers, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, Tuesday, March 5, 1872, at 11 A. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 9:40 and 10:10.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 2d inst., EDITH BEEBE, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Adelaide Beebe Evans, aged 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 144 Clinton-st., corner Livingston-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st instant, LINDLEY MURRAY FERRIS, of Poughkeepsie, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORSYTH.—On Friday, March 1, at Mendham, N. J., WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Mendham, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—On Friday, March 1, AMANDA, widow of the late Ephraim Gilbert.

The funeral services will take place at the Baptist Home for the Aged, No. 41 Grove-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

GOODWIN.—At Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 29, Rev. FREDERICK J. GOODWIN, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown.

The funeral services will be held at that church, on Monday, March 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GILMORE.—Feb. 29, FRANCES L., daughter of Robert and Charlotte Gilmore, aged 10 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock P. M., March 3, in F. W. B. Church, No. 104 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

HAWS.—At the residence of her mother, on March 1, MALVINA BRONSON, wife of the late Wm. H. Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, (Dr. Gallaudet,) corner 18th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

HILL.—On the 2d inst., of pneumonia, SUSAN CLARKSON, relict of the late Robert C. Hill.

Funeral services at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Monday, March 4, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2½ o'clock P. M.

INGRAM.—March [illegible], JENNIE, eldest daughter of David and Violet Ingram, in her 11th year.

Funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from No. 109 West 34th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KNAPP.—At West Morrisania, Saturday, March 2, 1872, NANCY S. KNAPP, widow of the late Lewis R. Knapp, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Juliet st. and Gerard av., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

KAY.—March 1, JAMES, the youngest son of James and Sarah R. Kay, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Bond-st., Brooklyn.

MCELWAIN.—On Friday, March 1, MARY, daughter of James McElwain, Esq., of this City.

Funeral from Brick Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., Sunday, (today,) at 1½.

MCLAREN.—On Friday, March 1, ANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Brooklyn, New-York-av., and Herkimer-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, CHARLES NEWCOMB, at Tenafly, N. J.

PETERSON.—On Saturday, March 2, of Bright's disease, GEORGE FRANCIS, son of the late George F. Peterson, aged 21 years, 7 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, No. 387 West 22d-st., on Monday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, CORNELIUS L. PURDY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, corner of 1st-av. and 119th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, Friday, March 1, MARIA VANDERVEER, wife of Edward Rowe and daughter of the late Abraham Vanderveer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Fulton-av., on Sunday, inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At West Farms, Friday, March 1, MARY ANN, wife of William Smith, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William Smith, Hunt's Point Road.

TODD.—On Friday morning, March 1, WILLIAM J., son of George W. Todd, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 262 West 22d-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

TRUE.—At Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 24, MARIA LAVINIA ROBB, of New-York, wife of Albert C. True. The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., NO. 686 BROADWAY, Are offering special bargains in CHINA, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE. Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $65 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion.
White English Dinner Sets, $20 per set.
Decorated English Dinner Sets, $50 per set.
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $25. Spoons, $7 per dozen. Forks, $7 per dozen. Tea-spoons, $3 50 per dozen. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 50 per dozen.
N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

DR. FILLETTE, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.—Refers to the most prominent physicians in the City. Is daily giving proof of the wonderful curative powers of electro-medical treatment, especially in chronic cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, General Nervous Debility, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Weakness, Sciatica, Constipation, Female Difficulties, &c., &c. Ladies treated by an educated female electrician. Office, No. 64 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 12; whole tickets, $32 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—BILLIARD TABLES EQUAL to best made at forty per cent. less cost. Slate-beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c. $165 to $230. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY, NO. 589 BROADWAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York, will be held in Sunday-school Room of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. RYLAND, D. D., will deliver an essay entitled *The Relation of Children to Christ and His Church.* Subject for Discussion—*To Secure Properly Qualified Teachers is it Expedient that they should be Paid?*

All are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. This church is convenient to most of the hotels. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. E. T. HISCOX, of the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. DR. WM. S. NICKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song, SUNDAY EVENING 7½ P. M., followed by a brief address by Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D. Social Bible-class every Sunday afternoon at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. M. MCALLISTER will preach 10½, and Rev. S. D. BROWN and others, 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 and 1½. Young People's Prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

AT MOHAWK HALL, CORNER 18TH-st. and 8th-av., the Spiritualists will hold a meeting for spiritual manifestations, as usual, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and 7½ EVENING. Prompt attendance requested.

A PRECENTOR WANTED FOR A church in this City. Address, giving references and stating salary expected, which must be moderate, C. S., Box No. 132 Times Office.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, fully furnished, all day Sunday.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 722 8th-av.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, Trance Speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st., services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Special attention to strangers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, March 3, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Inherited Faith.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., near 8th-av. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries, and Bible Rights in this Our Bible Land.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. H. GOULD, D. D., late of Hartford at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 3.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the afternoon service the third sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—*God Hardening Pharaoh's Heart.* On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., the fourth of the special Lenten sermons will be preached by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D. Subject—*The Jewish Sacrifice.*

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M. The Rector will deliver his third lecture in the course on Church History, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½. Strangers are invited to all the services in this Church.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. W. R. SCHERMERHORN, of Boston, will preach in this church, SUNDAY, March 3, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—Morning, *Liberal Christian Views of the Nature and Benefits of the Lord's Supper.* Evening—*How to Judge Religion by its Fruits.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector; services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Services TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 8 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relations to the Catholic Church*, concluding last Sunday's sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M. Third service and lecture on Church History, 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching on SABBATH EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of the lecture—*The Lost Soul Found in Christ.*

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH AT 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th-st. All the seats are free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, under the direction of Rev. HENRY POWERS, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. H. A. GALLAHER will address the meeting. Solo, choir and congregational singing. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Services at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST M. P. CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. At NIGHT, 7 o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. Subject—*Who is Greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven.* All invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor.—Subject for the evening—*I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.* Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—High Mass will be sung at 10½ THIS MORNING; Evensong at 4 o'clock. Compline, with sermon, at 7½.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 3, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday school 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, FRIDAY EVENINGS.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, by Rev. C. D. Foss, and in the evening at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D., in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

MR. DOUGLAS RUSSELL, EVANGELIST, will preach in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, 10½ morning and 7½ evening, and EVERY EVENING during the week at 7½.

NEW-YORK PRAYING BAND—SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct Divine services SUNDAY, at the Thirty-fifth-street M. E. Church, near 10th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. All welcome.

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.—REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D. will preach in behalf of this Institution in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on SUNDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity—Its Moral Ideal.*

REV. DR. OSGOOD, MINISTER IN charge, will preach in St. John's Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av.—Morning and evening at 10½ and 7½. Morning subject—*Demonism in our Time.* Evening—*Temptations in our City Life.* Seats free to all. Week day services on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

REV. CHAUNCY GILES WILL DELIVER his seventh lecture on "Genesis and Geology," SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Special topic—*The Creation of the Animal Kingdom.* Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., is delivering a series of sermons on the "Lord's Prayer," every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to be present.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. S. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at the usual hours. Third discourse in the evening on the Vices of New-York—*Extravagance.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach in Steinway Hall, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Atonement.* Evening subject—*Marriage.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., Secretary American Bible Society will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., RECTOR OF the Church of the Resurrection will preach in the hall corner 35th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. HUTTON WILL PREACH at Gospel Chapel, No. 227 Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Observance of the Sabbath.*

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small Chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st st., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 7TH-AV., between 33d and 34th sts., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector—Sunday services—7 A. M. Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M. Litany, choral celebration and sermon; 7½ P. M. Evening Prayer. In the EVENING the course of lectures on *Anglican Worship in its Visible Aspects* will be continued by the Rector.

This Parish will remove to its permanent place of worship on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., as soon as the necessary alterations in the church building can be completed.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN DICKINSON, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young peoples meeting at 6 P. M. All the seats are free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner of 53d-st.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, March 3, morning prayers 8 o'clock; Litany, sermon and Holy Communion, 10½; children's service 3½; evening prayers, with sermon by the Rector, 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. J. T. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE SERvices and sermon, with collection for Hospital charity, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SERVICE at the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M. Lecture by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D. Subject—*True Catholicity and its Relation to Great Questions of the Present Day.*

CUBA.

The Progress of the War—Agramonte's Manifesto—Awaiting an Imperial Visitor—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

The question as to what is going on in the interior, and more particularly in the Eastern Department, is frequently asked and always remains unanswered. To a certain extent, the most complete mystery exists in relation to war matters, and if the New-York journals did not occasionally refer to the war in Cuba, it would appear from the aspect of Havana that no war was in progress and that a lasting and profound peace had been re-established. The few items published in the Havana journals confirm the fact that fighting of a desultory character continues from the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus to the eastermost end of the island. Every Spanish battalion is reported to be moving about, and from all sections of that part of the country still in insurrection the cry comes for more troops. Col. MARIN captured a hospital near Guanuri, taking the Cuban Capt. JULIAN ARNAIZ and four others prisoners, having during a four days' march killed two Cubans. The Napo battalion captured seven Cubans and killed six men belonging to the command of the Cuban Col. FIDEL CESPEDES. A number of men belonging to the former party of MANUEL AGRAMONTE have surrendered, and this ex-Cuban is now issuing a very long-winded manifesto to the Cubans still in arms, thus following the example of almost every Cuban who has abandoned his cause. AGRAMONTE employs the usual rhetoric, and no more need be said on the subject. AGRAMONTE may do as he pleases, but if VALMASEDA's offers of pardon have not produced the desired result, it is extremely doubtful that a turncoat will succeed. Some Santa Cruz firemen and soldiers killed four men of BORRAGINA's troop near Santa Cruz, and the report that IGNACIO AGRAMONTE's scouts, who were sent out to collect horses, had been unsuccessful and met with defeat, is confirmed. The Matamoras guerillas killed the Cuban Colonel MIGUEL CALIXTO PIEDRA and four of his men near Bayamo, several men of the troup of CICILIO GONZALES being also killed. A very severe engagement occurred on the 18th and 19th at the banks of the Sagua and Berraco Rivers; the Spaniards were commanded by Gen. CAMPOS, and the Cubans by MODESTO DIAZ; according to trustworthy reports the Spaniards lost about thirty-five men killed and wounded and the Cubans almost fifty; full particulars are wanting. The neighborhood of Las Tunas continues to afford the young Spanish officers a chance of distinguishing themselves, as the Cubans persist in hovering near the town, worrying the convoys and fighting the troops to keep their hand in. The Cuban Capt. LORENZO ADOAZEDO and eight of his band were killed during an attack on a convoy, guarded by three companies of the lately-arrived troops, the latter losing fifteen men.

AWAITING ALEXIS.

The Havana populace is on the qui vive previous to the arrival of Prince ALEXIS, and a little of the New-York enthusiasm seems to have found its way to this city. The floors of the Palace have been cleaned, the walls have been whitewashed, and several rooms papered, thus giving the building almost a respectable appearance. The residence of the Countess of SANTOVENIA, the widow of Gen. DULCE, has been fitted up nicely, and presents a very neat appearance. The Marquis of AGUAS CLARAS, as Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, has superintended the furnishing of everything, and any member of the Tammany Ring would have voted to place the Marquis in an insane asylum, if they had seen him buying everything in person, and taking great care that not a nail should be wasted or paid for more than the usual price. On the arrival of the Prince, the men-of-war and forts will fire a royal salute; the Prince will then land and drive to the residence prepared for him in the Cerro, the volunteers and regulars lining the route of the procession. The authorities will then pay their respects to him. On the second day a grand official dinner will be given at the palace by the Captain-General; on the third day a performance in honor of the Prince will take place at the Tacon Theatre; on the fourth day the Prince will visit Matamoras and the Caves of Bellamar; the night of the fifth day is set aside for the ball to be given by the Board of Aldermen; the sixth day is to be devoted to visit the famous plantation Las Cañas, belonging to Mr. JUAN POEY, and on the night of the seventh the grand ball will be given by the Spanish Navy on board of the frigate *Gerona*, which has unshipped her guns and is being put in complete order to prepare for the event. The programme may be modified, but runs thus at present. The festivities will be attended by the foreign residents here, the Consuls of the different nations having been requested to send in the names of all distinguished prominent resident countrymen. The visit of the Prince has given tailors and dress-makers a great deal of work, and nearly all classes of artisans, and all stores, will have been benefited by it.

AN AMERICAN FETE DAY.

The 22d has been celebrated in a quiet but becoming manner by the American residents here. The flag-ship of Admiral LEE, the *Worcester*, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and all Spanish, the German and Swedish men-of-war and many merchant vessels were gaily decorated, and had unfurled the American flag. An impromptu ball took place on board of the monitor *Terror*, and was well attended, Capt. QUACKENBOSH and his officers doing the honors in a most amiable way. Among the ladies present were a number of Cubans. Among American ladies were Mrs. Benjamin Lawton, Mrs. McCann, Miss Sauvalle, the Misses Wiley, Gooding and Porro, Mrs. Foster, Miss Springer, Mrs. Fanny Bartlett Oviedo, Mrs. Torbert, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lindner, Miss Cohner and Miss Zina Dalti, the prima donna. The quiet Americans had a quiet dinner at a quiet saloon, and some were carried quietly home by their friends at a quiet hour in the morning, the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON having slightly unsettled their minds and bodies.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

I learn from good authority that when Admiral LEE called to pay his respects to Captain-General VALMASEDA, the latter stated to the Admiral that the revolution would be completely suppressed in two months, to which the Admiral replied, through the interpreter: "Tell his Excellency that is just the same thing he told me a year ago when I called on him."....Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, his brother and Mr. DURAND left yesterday for Mexico on the English steamer....A call is published in the Havana journals requesting all French ladies to come forward and raise subscriptions to aid in paying the indemnity due to Germany....The decline in sugars in New-York has had a corresponding influence on prices here, and some merchants refuse to purchase even at the present lower rates. Unless a further decline occurs, there are no fears of any crisis, as the large speculating houses are sufficiently strong to suffer heavy losses and remain solvent. Should any failure, however, take place, it will produce others at once. The speculative fever, which raged for a couple of months, has abated considerably, and Havana merchants are once more convinced that Wall-street rules the market here and fixes the prices, irrespective of the Cuban sugar crop or the pretensions of planters and merchants. Whether willing or not, Cuba must of necessity play second fiddle to New-York; money rules and New-York has it.

An order is published in the *Gaceta* ordering a registry of all slaves, with their corresponding permits or cedulas. I shall find out the cause of this sudden legal outburst, intended, perhaps, to reduce the negroes to a level with the new Chinese slaves.

QUASIMODO.

Curious Story About Gen. Harrison's Watch.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Feb. 28.

About seventy years ago Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, while in camp, with his troops on what is called the "Governor's Trace," at a point ten miles north of Jasper, Dubois County, lost his watch. It was one of the old style, double-cased silver watches, such most of our readers will remember having seen in the possession of their grandfathers many years ago. The outside case of this watch was found in 1818, and the inner case was found about twelve years ago. The remaining portion, or what remains of it, was found in 1869 by Col. BASIL B. EDMONSTON, Clerk of Dubois County, and is by him now forwarded to this city to be placed in the cabinet of relics in the State-house. The portion found by Col. EDMONSTON consists of the upper and lower plates, which constitute the frame of the works and the brass cap. Nothing remains of the works but the "barrel" and "fusee," the latter much rusted. All the rest has been eaten up by rust. The upper plate bears the inscription, "Leslie and Price, Philadelphia, No. 78."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '81 ... 109⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new ... 110½
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110½
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old ... 66½
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 66
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 35
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 18½
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July, c. 31½
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Oct. & April ... 30
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. ... 92½
1,000 Brook. 6s, P. L. ... 98½
25,000 Virginia St. 6s, Deferred, s60 ... 17½
1,000 Erie 2d Mor. ex. int. ... 95½
1,000 C. Pac. R. R. gold bonds ... 102½
2,000 Union Pa. 1st ... 91½
25,000 U. Pac. L'd G'ts. 81½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 86
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 97
1,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s ... 103
2,000 St. L. & Iron M'n. 1st Mor. b'ds. 94
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C. 93½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st ... 93½
2,000 Jol. & Chic. 1st. 107
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 92½
1,000 North Mo. 1st ... 91½
1,000 Bost., Hart. & E. G. b'ds ... 41
16,000 do ... 40
3,000 Bost., Hart. & E. 1st ... 38
50 Phenix Bank ... 100½
200 do ... 101
16 Merchant's Bank. 128
10 Hanover Bank ... 103½
15 St. Nicholas Bank. 112½
22 Bank of St. of N. Y. 112½
40 Manhattan Bank, bet. call ... 160½
100 Maryland Coal Co. 20
100 Canton Co. b3 ... 84½
100 W. U. Tel. ... 69½
800 do bet. call. c. 69½
1100 do ... s3. 69½
1500 do ... b3 70
1200 do ... 70
800 do ... s3 69½
200 do ... s3 69½
800 do ... 69½
600 Quick. Min. ... 36½
500 do ... b. c. b3 37
700 do ... 36½
800 Quick. Pf. ... 39½
100 Mariposa Pf. ... ¾
100 M. & Cin. 1st Pf. b. c. 22
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet. call ... b3 61½
4100 do ... 61½
1500 do ... s3 61½
7200 do ... 61½
400 do ... c. 61½
200 do ... 61½
400 do ... b3 61½
800 do ... b3 61½
200 do ... 61½
1900 do ... 61
500 do ... c. 61½
900 do ... 60½
500 do ... 60½
300 do ... 60½
100 Wells, Fargo Ex. 73
100 U. S. Ex. ... 69
100 do ... b. c. 69½
5 Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call ... 68½
200 N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 97½
100 Erie Railway ... 33½
200 do ... b. c. 33½
1000 do ... 33½
200 do ... b3 33½
200 do ... c. 32½
1000 do ... 33½
200 Harlem Railroad. 108
100 L. S. & M. S. ... 92
200 do ... 92½
3400 do ... b. c. 92
500 do ... 91½
200 Panama Railroad. 82
500 Clev. & Pitts. G. ... 90½
100 do ... b3 90½
25 do ... 90½
300 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 77½
1000 do ... 77½
200 do ... c. 77½
500 do ... 77½
2700 do ... 77½
500 do ... c. 77½
500 do ... 77½
300 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 111½
1800 do ... 111½
10 C., C., C. & I. ... 88½
100 do ... b. c. 88
10 Del., L. & W. ... 105½
10 Ohio & Miss. ... 45
200 do ... b. c. 44½
500 do ... s3 44½
200 do ... 44½
200 do ... c. 44½
200 H. & St. Jo. ... 87½
100 do ... 87½
10 do ... 87
100 C., C. & Ind. C. ... 22½
200 Union Pacific. b. c. 34½
500 do ... 34½
800 do ... 34½
1000 do ... b60 35½
200 do ... b3 34½
500 do ... c. 34½
200 do ... s3 34½
200 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 77½

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111
$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111½
300 Pacific Mail. b. c. 61
1200 do ... 60½
500 do ... s3. 60½
200 do ... b3. 61
1200 do ... 61½
1100 do ... 61
100 Con. Coal of Md. ... 36½
50 Quicksilver Min. ... 36½
500 do ... bet. call. 36½
100 Quicksilver Pf. b3. 40
300 N. Y. C. & Hud. R., bet. call ... 97½
900 Erie R. ... 33½
200 do ... bet. call. 33½
400 do ... 33½
200 do ... b3. 33½
140 Erie R. Pf. ... 60
600 L. S. & Mich. So. ... 92
200 do. bet. call. b3. 92
800 do ... 91½
200 Panama R. ... 82
100 Clev. & Pitts. guar. 90½
30 do ... 90½
200 Chic. & R. I. b. c. c. 111½
800 Chic. & N. W. bet. call ... b3 77½
4700 do ... 77½
300 do ... c. 77½
200 do ... b3. 78
200 do ... 78
200 do ... b3. 77½
2500 do ... 77½
200 do ... 77½
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... 91
100 do ... 90½
500 Un. Pac. ... bet. call. 34½
1000 do ... 35
200 do ... 35½
300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. s3. 44½
100 Mil. & St. Paul ... 57
200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. bet. call ... b3. 77½
200 do ... 77½
10 C. C., Cin. & Ind. ... 88½
100 H. & St. Joseph ... 86½
200 do ... bet. call. 87
200 Col. C. & Ind. C. ... 22½
1100 do ... bet. call. 22½
200 Del., L. & W. b. c. 105½

SATURDAY, March 2—P. M.

In point of lawful Money strength the Bank movement, on the return of the week, shows no improvement, the surplus over the required 25 per cent. being not quite $3,500,000. The Banks lose in Greenbacks $1,272,500, and gain in Gold Notes $448,000. The decrease, on the general line of Deposits is $2,845,400. The loans are nearly the same as last week—$295,400 less.

The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $3,061,000, and paid out $2,367,000 March Interest on the 10-40 5 ₩ cent. Loan. The imports of the week are reported from the Custom-house as $14,600,718, of which $7,278,717 is in Foreign Dry Goods. Both the total and the Dry Goods are the largest ever reported, for any single week, at the Port of New-York.

Money was in good demand at 7 ₩ cent., but there was no trouble among borrowers to make up their Bank accounts, although extra rates of Interest were reported early in the day.

The sales of Gold were at 110⅜ ₩ 110½ ₩ 110⅜ ₩ 110¼ ₩ cent. The sales of Bills on England at 109¾ ₩ 109⅞ ₩ cent., less a small brokerage. The market had a firm look in the forenoon for both Gold and Exchange, but closed a fraction easier later in the day.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firmer on the 5-20s of 1867, and generally steady in prices at the close, with only a moderate offering of Bonds. The speculation in the Railroads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail was active and prices generally higher than on Friday. The business was especially large in Pacific Mail and North-west Common and Union Pacific. After the late Board, at 4 o'clock P. M., (the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅜
American Gold	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅝	97⅝
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93⅜	93⅜
Reading	113⅝	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅜
North-west Common	76⅝	78⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅝	90⅞
Pacific Mail	61⅛	61⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜	77⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅞	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅜
Western Telegraph	69⅝	70
Erie	33⅜	33⅜
Union Pacific	34⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	91⅜	92⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the speculation in Railroads, &c., was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, March 2, 1872.

Gold receipts	$692,045 55
Gold payments	1,415,971 38
Gold balance	73,042,196 32
Currency receipts	496,200 00
Currency payments	776,671 80
Currency balance	3,350,276 51
Customs	645,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,196,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97½
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	122½	123½
Pennsylvania Central	60¼	60½
Reading	113¾	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	39¼	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	93¼

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in February were:

1872	$40,478
1871	27,967
Increase	$12,5[illegible]

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $7,278,401; and of general merchandise, $7,322,312.

Mr. D. W. BREDAN, the Manager of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security provided for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first and only mortgage on the Company's railroad, (which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises of the same—upon the Equipment and personal property of every description—upon the Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

George W. Rathbun vs. Daniel W. Ingersoll; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Francis H. Dykers vs. Latan C. Stewart; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Louisa Donai Wehle vs. Henry L. Butler et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion of the Court by Judge FREEDMAN; concurring opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Judges McCunn, Curtis and Sedgwick.

Steinhardt vs. Doellner; judgment reversed, unless the plaintiff remit costs in Schaller vs. Steinhardt, subsequent to service of the summons, in which case the judgment is affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Grant vs. Taylor; motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Stafford vs. Leamy; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Riddle vs. Luzan; judgment reversed with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Heinmuller vs. Abbott; judgment reversed with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Cannmeyer et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

William A. Brown et al. vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

F. J. Tinkham et al. vs. A. J. Thomas; the order denying the motion for a new trial is affirmed, and the judgment appealed from is affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 133.—*Traders' National Bank of Chicago vs. Campbell, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was a proceeding to recover of the bank the amount of a debt which it had received from the firm of Hitchcock & Endicott, by a Sheriff sale of their property, under an execution based upon a confession of judgment in favor of the bank, made when the firm was insolvent and under a threat of arrest, unless it was done. The bank had lent money to the firm, and some alleged fraudulent representation having been made, also the bank becoming suspicious of the solvency of the firm, took this means of collecting the debt. The Court held that this confession of judgment was an act of bankruptcy, and that the bank obtained the benefit of an unwarrantable preference, and the decree was that the bank must pay over the proceeds of the sale made at its instance, and also a considerable sum of money in its vaults on deposit by the firm, which also had been levied upon. It was said that although the act of Hitchcock and Endicott, in confessing judgment, was done under a sort of duress, still they must be held responsible for the consequences of the act as if in all respects voluntary. This appeal is taken from that decree, and it is insisted that the conclusions were not warranted by the facts or by law.

George C. Campbell for appellants; M. W. Fuller for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Thompson Greenfield, bankrupt.—A voluntary petition in this case was filed in August, 1867. The petitioner was adjudged a bankrupt, and an assignee appointed to administer the estate; and the bankrupt received his discharge in due course from the Court. Previous to 1862, he had been a partner in the firm of Fellows & Co., of New-Orleans, the firm consisting of Fellows, Logan and the bankrupt. The firm expired by limitation in September of that year. In February, 1869, the partners, Fellows and Logan, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court of Louisiana, praying that all the members of the firm, viz., Logan, Fellows and Greenfield, be adjudged bankrupts. This was done, and an assignee appointed, who sold some real estate belonging to the firm. The purchaser applied to this Court to affirm the conveyance. The register to whom the case was referred, decides that the proceedings in the District Court of Louisiana were void, for want of jurisdiction; that the assignee appointed by this Court should proceed by petition against Logan and Fellows, to have them declared bankrupts; and that said assignee should obtain possession of all the partnership property of the firm; and that neither the proceedings in this Court nor in the District Court of Louisiana, are of avail to convey the interest of the members of the said firm to any assignee in bankruptcy in either Court. In these conclusions of the register, Judge BLATCHFORD concurs; and avers that the proceedings to be taken by the assignee, as above referred to, must be by way of supplement to the proceedings pending in this Court.

In the matter in which ALEXANDER E. ORR, who held assigned policies issued by the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company to sufferers by the Chicago fire, which policies were not paid on presentation, had petitioned to have the Company adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, the petition was withdrawn by mutual consent, and the matter of distributing the assets of the Company was left in the hands of the receiver appointed by the State Court. It was stated that the creditors of the Company will get about forty per cent. of the amounts owing to them. A petition by the same person, to have the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, for substantially the same reasons as those assigned in the case of the Manhattan Company, was put over to be argued next Saturday.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company vs. Steam Propeller Oceanus.—This was a case of collision between the steamboat *Newport* and the propeller *Oceanus*, which occurred on the afternoon of Nov. 21, 1867, while the vessels were rounding the Battery into the East River. The libel alleges that the collision was caused by the *Oceanus* running up at high speed, and attempting to pass the *Newport* in a narrow channel, under such circumstances as made a collision almost inevitable. The answer denies that there was any negligence on the part of the *Oceanus*; that she had a foremost place while approaching the Battery, and that the *Newport* crossed her bows by a sudden and unexpected turn, thereby causing the collision. Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, decided that the *Oceanus* pursued the only path open to her, and that the cause of the collision was entirely with the *Newport*. Libel dismissed with costs.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

The following adjudications in involuntary cases were made during the week ending March 2: Andrew King Chandlee, Albert F. Geschendt, Morris Harris. Discharges were granted to Sylvester F. Dewey, James H. Taylor, William Fleming Smith and George Mc[illegible].

THE MARCH TERM OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

The State Civil Courts commence the regular March Term to-morrow. The following are the assignments of Judges for the different terms in the respective Courts:

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Judge Barnard. Chambers—Judge Cardozo. Circuit—Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Judge Barrett. Circuit—Part II.—Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Judges Monell, Freedman and Curtis. Special Term—Judge Sedgwick. Trial Term—Part I.—Chief-Justice Barbour. Trial Term—Part II.—Judge McCunn.

COMMON PLEAS.—Equity Term—Judge Robinson. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Joseph F. Daly. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.

MARINE COURT.—General Term—Judges Shea, Curtis, and Spalding. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Gross. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Curtis. Trial Term, Part III.—Judge Shea. Chambers—Judge Joachimson.

Owing to the engagement of Chief-Judge Daly in the trial of Mayor Hall, the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas stands adjourned until Monday, the 11th inst. In the Supreme Court, the regular assignments for the year provide for no General Term in March.

Co-education of the Sexes at Cornell.

From the Syracuse Journal, Feb. 29.

Some months ago, Hon. HENRY W. SAGE, of Brooklyn, one of the members of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, made a proposition to endow the institution to the extent of $250,000, burdened only with the single condition that females should be admitted to the privileges of the University upon the same footing as males. In an examination of the subject, President WHITE and Mr. SAGE visited several colleges at the West, where this system is pursued, and sought information in every direction. The results of their personal examinations—and they evidently were very thorough ones—were given in detail in a lengthy report read to the Trustees, recently, by the President. A mass of correspondence from presidents of colleges, principals of normal schools and academies, and from every possible source where information could be gained was given, and the conclusions reached were emphatically in favor of the co-education of the sexes. Mr. SAGE proposes to advance $150,000 for the erection of a building, of which one-half shall be expended in this year and one-half in 1873. The remaining $100,000 to remain as an endowment for the benefit of this University. The location of the building, plans, &c., have not as yet been settled upon or seriously discussed. The matter is entirely left in the hands of the Executive Committee of the University, with Mr. SAGE added as a member. The report of President WHITE is to be printed.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, NO. 27 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE TO THE CONNOISSEURS OF ART.

We will open for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, the 4th of March, much the finest collection of high class OIL-PAINTINGS heretofore offered at our down-town sales, among which will be found choice examples from the following favorite European and American artists:

Carl Hubner, J. F. Kensett, Whitridge,
M. F. H. De Haas, J. W. Casilear, W. L. Sonntag,
J. B. Bristol, Platzman, Gignoux,
Florent Willems, Arunfield, Noll,

and about one hundred others of equal merit. The above will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Mar. 6 and 7, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best editions of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS in elegant bindings. Attention may be called to Walpole's works, 5 vols., 4to; Dibdin's works; Doré's illustrated works, fresh editions; Loraber's Physiognomic, 10 vols. 4to, cf.; La Fontaine's works, best editions; Dictionnaire & Histoire Naturelle, 13 vols., half mor.; Dodsley's old plays, 12 vols., 8vo. scarce; Lane's Arabian Nights, an elegant copy; Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament; Nichol's Anecdotes, 17 vols., full cf.; Montfaucon Antiquities, 15 vols. folio, original edition, &c., &c. Also a fine and rare collection of

PRINTS, ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS, including specimens of many of the best engravers of the English, French and German schools. Book Plates in proof state, &c., &c. This collection now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

NEWSPAPERS.

NOW OUT.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL,

A WEEKLY MIRROR OF ART, LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.

ILLUSTRATIONS, FICTION, ESSAY, CRITICISM.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid, to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS TO RENT—RENT APPLIED TO purchase if desired; pianos sold on monthly installments. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch, No. 39 Union-square.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED AT EASTER—A POSITION as organist in or near New-York City. Address G. W. COAKLEY, No. 419 Pulaski-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BARGAIN, must be closed immediately, a physician's practice worth $2,000, in a growing and pleasant part of Brooklyn; with a fine black horse, young, sound and kind, also a good top buggy, with harness, for $1,500 in cash; or with lease of house, having all improvements, and consisting of ten rooms, attic and cellar; also four lots of ground, with a good stable, for three years from May 1, 1872, for $1,800 cash. Address M. D., *Eagle* Office, Brooklyn.

A SILK MANUFACTURING CONCERN, long and well established, doing a good and profitable business, could increase trade and profits by the use of from $20,000 to $30,000; either an active business man with above capital, or special partner, is desired; none but principals will meet with attention, and undoubted references will be required. Direct Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $12,000 TO EXTEND A good business now fully established, in which the profits are large; best reference given and required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Matinée at Adelphi Hall SATURDAY EVENING.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 34 West 43d-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS." Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—50 cents and $1 per box—a sure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN, Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 1 Irving-place, Professors MANN and COLVIN, managers; plenty good references; no pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WHISKY. WHISKY. WHISKY.

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have bought up the greater part of all the old Kentucky Whiskies in the world—we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867. The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of the distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date.

Fine old Sour Mash Whiskies; finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskies, of real age, warranted. We sell every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering at less than ONE-HALF of former prices, REAL INDIA Camel's Hair Shawls, purchased at the last large LONDON AUCTION SALE. Among which are some of the most ELEGANT DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES ever imported. Prices for

Filled Centres

$125 each, upward.

Also, a large assortment of

Plain Centres,

with ELEGANT BORDERS.

Price $30 each, upward.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, March 4, LARGE ADDITIONS to their POPULAR STOCKS of

Carpets,

Curtain materials, Housekeeping Goods, Ready-made Suits, Sacques, Cloaks, Polonaise, Under-garments, Boys' Clothing, Hats, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

A visit of inspection is requested.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, NEW SPRING SILKS, IN STRIPES, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2. PLAIN COLORED SILKS, IN NEW SPRING SHADES, INCLUDING DELICATE TINTS FOR EVENING WEAR. A SPLENDID LINE OF TRIMMING SILKS, TO MATCH, $1 25. BLACK SILKS, IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE, INCLUDING JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S "FAMILY SILK," GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING JAPANESE SILKS, IN STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN COLORS. ALSO, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, SERGES, CRAPE DE PARIS, PONGEES, &c., &c. IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, A CHOICE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS, IN INDIA, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, NEW STYLES IN LADIES' WALKING SUITS. LINEN AND WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS AT POPULAR PRICES. CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, from $1 50 to $2 50. CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED. INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS & WALKING COATS. INFANTS' LACE CAPS. NURSERY BASKETS, &c., &c. INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, Consisting of ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, BARROW COATS, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, &c., &c. LADIES' FINE UNDER-CLOTHING, IMPORTED AND MADE TO ORDER. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS IN STOCK. LADIES' CHEAP UNDERCLOTHING, as follows: NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked back and front and ruffled, $1 50. CHEMISES, tucked yokes, 75c. and $1. DRAWERS, tucked, 75c. SKIRTS, tucked, $1. DRESSING SACQUES, tucked and puffed, $1. LADIES' WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DOLLY VARDENS, PERCALES, ENGLISH, CALICO, SCOTCH GINGHAMS, IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF THE BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, FROM 6¼ CENTS.

SOLINGER BROS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MONDAY, March 4, 1872.

Opening of the New Department at their popular One Price Store.

Ladies' Suits and Under-garments, of our own manufacture and importation.

Elegant new Spring Costumes, at $7 50.
Ladies' Chemises at $1, elsewhere $2.
Ladies' Skirts at 69c., elsewhere $1 25.
Buy your goods of the best material.
Ladies' Drawers at 75c., elsewhere $1 40.
Ladies' Underwear of every description.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

SOLINGER BROS.

SPRING, 1872.

Opening of their Ribbon Department.
7-inch Gros-Grain Ribbons at 90c., warranted all Silk.
Sash Ribbons, in new Spring Shades, at 42c., 60c., and 75c.; elsewhere 50c., 75c., and $1.
Job Lot of Ladies' Scarfs, from Paris, at 50c. each; elsewhere $1.
All styles of Corsets, including Thompson's Glove-fitting Corset, at 75c. and $1; elsewhere $1 and $1 50.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT JOBBING PRICES.
SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

SOLINGER BROS.

SPRING, 1872.

24-inch Black Silks, at $1 25, worth $2.
24-inch Black Gros-Grain Silk, at $1 85, worth $3 50.
28-inch Modelled Poplins, at 25c., worth 37c.
Elegant Japs, at 38c. per yard, elsewhere 55c.
Striped Chinese Poplins, at 35c., elsewhere 45c.
Opening striped and Plaid Dress Goods in endless variety.
Full line of Tarlatans, Swiss, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, &c., at 25c. a yard and up.
POLITE ATTENDANCE—NO URGING.
SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK: CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES, WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, DRESSING-HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS, WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—I Have returned from Europe with a superb collection suitable for Spring wear. Will open on TUESDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 39 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Just received FIFTEEN CASES of the LATEST NOVELTIES in RICH BROCADE and PEKIN CHENE STRIPED SILKS.
ALL THE NEW TINTS IN COLORED FAILLES AND TAFFETAS.
GRISAILLE SILKS.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS.
OMBRE STRIPED AND CHINE SILKS.
WHITE AND BLACK GROUND "DOLLY VARDEN" FOULARDS.
CREPE DE CHINES AND JAPANESE SILKS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BLACK SILKS.

The largest and best selected stock in market of all the leading manufacturers,

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

BROCHE CAMEL'S-HAIR SERGES, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, in all the NEW SHADES, for OVER-DRESSES, &c.
LYONS POPLINS, all colors.
CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH, by the yard.
DOLLY VARDENS IN CRETONNES and FOULARDS.
PONGEE FOULARDS, FRENCH PERCALES, with BORDERS.
LINEN CHAMBRAIS, COTTON and LINEN SEERSUCKERS.
ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS.
STRIPED and CHINE CREPE "EUGENIE."
FIGURED and STRIPED FRENCH BAPTISTE, new and beautiful goods for DRESSES and SUITS.
JACONETS and ORGANDIES.

Laces,

Embroideries,

And Trimmings.

WHITE and BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, all widths.
POINT and APPLIQUE SHAWLS, SETS, BARBES, &c.
PARASOL-COVERS, in endless variety.
BLACK and WHITE TRIMMING LACES, in all the various makes and widths.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LINEN CHEMISE-BANDS.
INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

GREAT POPULAR SALE of BONNETT'S, PONSON'S AND GUINET'S Celebrated

BLACK — SILKS. This week we will offer a magnificent Stock of Genuine Paris and Lyons Gros Grain and Taffeta Silks, the Quality of which we guarantee to be the best imported and the BEST VALUE sold in this City for many years.

Prices from $1 to $6 per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Between Houston and Prince sts.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive understanding, mental accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
FRANK C. MARKHAM.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 5 New-st.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

No. 29 William-st., New-York, March 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. FELLOWES,
E. FELLOWES,
D. P. MORGAN, Special Partner.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 29 William-st., under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO.

C. FELLOWES,
E. FELLOWES.

FINANCIAL.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, 10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS

IN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. K. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 30th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.

Issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 18, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,903 94 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 30th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.

FEB. 10, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MACHINERY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS OF THE COUNTRY.—I am now prepared to dispose of at private sale the Printing Material in the building Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Centre-st., recently occupied by the New-York Printing Company, consisting of Presses, Type, Lithographic Stones, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, Cabinets, Wood-cuts, choice Vignettes, from the best artists, Papers, Hydraulic Press, Steam Cutter, &c., &c.

The whole being confessedly the most complete establishment in the country.

Catalogues sent on application.

The prices will be fixed on each article, and will afford purchasers an opportunity to secure the best material at great reduction from foundry prices.

JOHN F. TROW.

The two stores, the second floor and basement of the "Caxton Building," Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Centre-st., recently occupied by the New-York Printing Company, to let, with steam power.

PRINTING.

DO IT!

Get your printing done at E. H. MARTELL'S Steam Printing House, No. 2 [illegible] 3d-av.

Business cards, $1 per thousand. Billheads (15-pound paper) full count, $5 per ream. All other printing in proportion.

TEN CENTS A LINE for advertising in the LOCAL, the best family paper published up-town.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES AND VALUABLE LOTS, SELLING, AND WE ARE SOLICITING ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THEM PARTICULARLY:
No. 13 Clinton-place, south, lot 118.
No. 3[illegible] West 4th-st., [illegible] open yard.
No. 4[illegible] West 4th-st., [illegible] stairs.
No. 6[illegible] West 4th-st., [illegible]
No. 1[illegible] West 4th-st., [illegible]
No. 16[illegible] West 4th-st., [illegible] house; lot [illegible] feet deep.
No. 40 West 24th-st., first-class, full sized.
Nos. 44 and 46 West 24th-st., 2 stores, 2[illegible], beautifully fitted up.
No. 115 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 42 East 41st-st., beautiful medium-sized house, furnished.
No. 128 East 4[illegible]-st., [illegible] sized.
No. 32 West 46th-st., 4 stories, [illegible], perfect order, furnished.
No. 48 West 47th-st., first-class, full sized.
No. 231 West 52d-st., 20x62, lot 100.5.
Nos. 15, 21 and 23 West 52d-st., new and modern, medium sized.
No. 19 West 52d-st., 20x[illegible], 4 stories.
No. 7 East 53d-st., 21x[illegible], attractive.
No. 139 East 56th-st., medium sized.
No. 147 East 56th-st., 20x[illegible], brown stone.
No. 37 Park-av., modern, first-class house, 27 feet wide.
No. 2[illegible] Lexington-av., 21x65, and fine dining-room, back building.
Further particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st., and
No. 25 East 126th-st., Union-square.

MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE;
BY BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.
West 20th-st., four story, brick, 17x55x100 ..... $12,000
West 20th-st., four story, brick, 20x62x100 14,000
West 21st-st., three story, brick, 21x60x100 14,000
West 21st-st., [illegible] story, brick, 16x[illegible]x100 10,000
West 19th-st., four story, brick, 21x[illegible]x100 18,000
West 47th-st., three story, [illegible], 16.6x[illegible]x40 20,000
Also, a variety of low-priced houses, ranging from $10,000 to $20,000.

JUST ISSUED:
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH.
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished; to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV.—BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots; also the finest corner plot adjoining; [illegible] feet front, flanking the Park; also 50 ft. lots, 25 ft. lots, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, near 5th and Madison-ave.; also dwelling-house, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above 110th-st.
W. H. DEYERMOUR, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., a well-built and comfortable three-story and cellar brick house, 20x50 feet, with extension and in good repair; lot 24x92 feet. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
5 Pine-st., or 25 East 126th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, on 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. It can sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 20 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story brown-stone house, 20x[illegible], lot 100, on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is finished in rose-wood and hard-wood, and contains all the latest improvements; ground-rent only $[illegible]. Particulars apply personally at HARD HOUSE, No. 7 Pine-st.

ANOTHER DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—Near 5th-av., in West 52d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, cabinet finish, and frescoed, only $[illegible].
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY OFFERS HIS HANDSOME first-class furniture, at a bargain. House, four story, brown stone, well situated, with each sunny exposure. Particulars of
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY and cellar brick house, 20x[illegible], 5th-av., for sale low, or will exchange for a more valuable house up-town, below 57th-st.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 101 Nassau-st., Corner Pine-st.

A.—FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—DESIRABLE inside and corner dwellings for sale very reasonably; also, inside and corner dwellings, work, medium and full-size houses; some leaseholds.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR sale near Madison-av., in 34th-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22x[illegible]; only $40,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A CHOICE LOCATION—FOR SALE near 5th-av., in 51st-st., four-story brown-stone house, 21x65x100; price a bargain.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or to lease, No. 18 West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 3 Park-place.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale positive."
ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 34 East 20th-st., 20x[illegible]; in perfect order; handsomely furnished and frescoed throughout; title in fee; possession immediate.
A. T. COMPTON, Nos. 41 and 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROBABLY THE MOST COMPLETE house in Harlem, located in 120th-st., near 6th-av., 17x[illegible], full lots, three stories; beautifully finished in hard wood.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, A FIRST-class house, with stable for three horses, situate on Broadway; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st., Morrisania.

A DOUBLE DWELLING AND EIGHT full lots on 56th-st., west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and Central Park, for sale exceedingly low. Will sell four or eight lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FINE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 and extension, 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; do. on 30th, 40th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d-sts.
V. K. STEVENSON, No. 171 Broadway.

BEECH & LORRIE'S WOOD AND COAL YARDS.—Harlem River water-fronts, with lots in the rear, well located for the above trades. For sale or to lease by
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, No. 213 West 42d-st., 25x[illegible]; furnished or unfurnished; perfect order; terms easy. For parcels apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., THROUGH TO 56th-st., convenient to Broadway, the Circle and Central Park, 20 feet wide, 100 feet deep; a rare bargain; all cash or very easy terms.
JOHN D. YANCEY, No. 3 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY AND HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 20.8x40x100, all modern improvements, in West 124th-st., between 8th and 7th avs. Boulevards. Price, $7,000. Terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 101 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 14 East 74th-st., brown-stone front, high stoop, and convenient and modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Four stories, English basement, brown stone, 17x[illegible]x[illegible]. $20,000. HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY, ON ELIZABETH, Hester, Mott and West 30th sts., 2d and 3d avs., for sale. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Four stories, brown stone, 20x[illegible]x[illegible] block. $30,000. HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Four stories, brown stone, 20x[illegible]x100. $45,000. HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—CHOICE corner lot, 125x[illegible], and desirable plot for investment, for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ENTIRE FRONTS AND SINGLE LOTS on 5th-av., from 59th to 125th-st., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also vacant lots on all the avenues, boulevards and intersecting streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order; and all improvements. Berean-place, No. 8. W. E. HORTON.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., LOTS—THREE choice lots, 100x[illegible], for sale by
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

A SURE REGISTER WITH PARTICULARS of 3,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City Facts, price 10c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 121 West 23d-st.; also two-story and attic house, No. 37 West Washington-place, Ninth Ward. R. P. BERRIEN, No. 109 South 5th-av.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THREE-story high-stoop brick house, No. 9 Dean-st., Brooklyn; $3,800 cash. Apply No. 710 East 203d-st., New-York.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.—Three stories, brick; $17,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Three stories, brick; $14,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Three stories, brick, 20x[illegible]; block; price $24,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

THIRD-AV. FRONTS AND HALF FRONTS FOR SALE; B. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

EAST RIVER AND 14TH-ST.—ENTIRE blocks for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 6 STEPHENS-PL., near Bond. Apply at 20 Old Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A Brooklyn brick house, 20x[illegible]; price $[illegible]. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A CORNER PLOT OF FOUR LOTS, 100x[illegible], on 5th-av., between 5th and 6th-sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW FOUR-story and cellar brick house, 20x[illegible], well-built, marble [illegible], in 125th-st., near 8th-av. Price $[illegible]. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

[illegible] BROWN [illegible] HIGHWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN 19TH-ST., near 6th-av., three-story brick and brown-stone house, [illegible] and [illegible]; only $[illegible]. BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of E. D. DORMAN, Trustee, No. 44 Trust-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA,
FOR SALE.
The residence of the late F. F. Piston, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.
The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern convenience; stable, with outbuildings, complete.
The ground containing about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. TABER, No. 36 Beaver-st., or to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
A fine residence in the charming village of Canandaigua, N. Y., comprising a family homestead, containing sixteen rooms, pantries and closets in abundance, store-rooms, two-story wood-shed, with barn and outhouses. The house is surrounded with a covered veranda, with climbing vines, and has a fine observatory. There is a very large cistern under the house, and also a well of the purest spring water from both of which water is supplied directly to the kitchen. The dining and sitting-rooms, and also the parlor, are large, corner rooms and in the rear. The hall is about twenty feet in width, running through the house. There are also about two acres of land in the premises, which comprise an orchard of rare fruit trees, a kitchen garden, and a flower garden; cherries, apples, and pears, quinces, &c., also, a bearing vine for the kitchen.
This has been the residence of a professional gentleman for the last 40 years, and is well known, and can be had on easy terms. Apply for particulars to
JAMES JARVIS,
No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE
residence, forty-five minutes from Liberty-st., cheap and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of desirable and distinguished residences; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, etc.; location decided gem, and surpassing in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. cash remain. For particulars apply to Wm. Elizabeth (Central Railroad) Depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 226 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A beautiful residence, directly upon the banks of the Hudson, at Sleepy Hollow (10) minutes walk from the depot. The grounds comprise five acres, laid out in lawns and gardens, on which are choice fruit, ornamental shrubs and ornamented trees, and cannot be surpassed in beauty by any residence on the Hudson or elsewhere on the river. The dwelling is a large double brick building, seventeen (17) rooms, and numerous closets and marble mantels; gas, water, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, and modern improvements, with basement, high ceilings, large Boynton furnace in sub-cellar, making the house perfectly suitable for a Winter residence; a lattice walk leading through the grounds; gas, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, etc., in the stable, which is a fine building. Water-cress and choice vegetables will be sold if desired, with one acre of ground which includes the brook. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to HOLMES & WEBB, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—CHESAPEAKE Bay, near Annapolis, at a great bargain, situated only one mile from the State-house, three-quarters of an hour's ride from Baltimore; Point of Rocks, Annapolis, St. John's College; one hour and a half from Washington and Baltimore; 300 acres; rapidly growing place; all kinds and varieties of fruit, large and small; large brick mansion, containing [illegible] rooms; [illegible] acres in cultivation; [illegible] acres in woods; [illegible] ice-house, (filled,); negro quarters, &c.; nearly one mile deep water shore; the waters of which abound in oysters, fish, and game. Altogether, a healthier location and richest soil on Chesapeake Bay. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain five or ten years at six per cent. Apply to OWNER, in person, at Crook's Hotel, Nos. 56 and 58 Chatham-st., New-York. No agents need apply.

MORRISANIA PROPERTY—THIRTY minutes from Harlem Railroad depot, 42d-st., New-York.—For sale or to let, with immediate possession, a first-class two-story frame dwelling-house containing thirteen rooms, with marble mantels and all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, stationary tubs, speaking tubes, furnace; gas throughout; the avenue is flagged, curbed and guttered, and lighted with gas; with about four city lots of ground in garden; fruit, shade and lawn; pleasantly situated on high ground; fifty minutes to Broadway, Wall-st. and Exchange. Price, $[illegible] in cash, or $[illegible] in cash, balance in three years. Also, two eight-room houses, and about five city lots for sale, within three minutes to steam-cars; price, $2,400 each; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further information, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner 5th-st., Morrisania.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Nos. 1 and 3 Longfellow-place, Stanford-av., on high ground. House, 44x60, of superior finish, with all the appointments that are considered in a first-class city residence; grounds artistically laid out, consisting of four acres, stocked with rare ornamental and fruit trees; large fruit barn, within five minutes' walk from depot, twenty-five minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily; to be seen by appointment only. Stable Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for subdividing lots, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, [illegible] minutes' ride from depot; new [illegible] will be sold low; [illegible] money; will [illegible] better place for long stay to invest; when assignee [illegible] security; about $[illegible] cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box [illegible] New-York Post-office.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, on the Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4½ acres, frame house filled in with brick, modern improvements; stable, coach-house, also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for five horses, harness-house, &c., on elevated ground, 40 feet above and slopes to the water; fish, game, and sea-bathing. Apply to R. P. J. HALL, Rye, and not earlier, New-York.

FOR SALE AT DRINKS' VALLEY, A very attractive five-story dwelling in good order, one acre of ground, fine shade and ornamental trees; nine rooms, range, furnace, gas, cistern, water in kitchen, good well, and also, about three-fourths of an acre with good stable; separate or together. Address Post-office Box No. 1,[illegible].

FOR SALE AT CATHARINE, N. Y., A fine of Montreal and Boston Railroad, 1[illegible] situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 165 Tonawanda Office.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, of Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North-Union and Westminster Ave., containing about 50 acres, 10 acres of which are in the village of Elizabeth, to be SOLD at public auction, on Tuesday, March 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 6 Broad-st., by WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 276 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof and brick basement frame house, 20x36x100, has all the modern improvements; splendid location, high ground; Westchester County, near Sedgwick; will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Address G. W. MARCUS, station L, Harlem Post-office.

THE SUMMER RESIDENCE ON ARDEN-bury River, one mile from Red Bank, N. J.; excellent house, barn and out-buildings, all new; twelve acres of cultivated land; bathing, boating and fishing; very healthy; terms easy. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York City.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.—We can offer a superior property of 650 acres in the City of Milwaukee; a rare chance for a suburban speculation.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, gilded floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. [illegible] OWNER, Box [illegible] Post-office Box [illegible].

ORANGE N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSE, Gilbert Place, near Orange Depot. For sale. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to be rented for one or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 6 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale or to let, in Passaic; new, twenty-six attic rooms, containing water, heater, gas pipes, &c.; lot 60x185; three minutes from depot. Address J. B. THOMAS, Box No. 134 Passaic Office.

THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS AT Port Richmond, Staten Island, for sale, will be sold cheap. Apply to CACHOUNS, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.—We can offer a superior property of 650 acres in the City of Milwaukee; a rare chance for a suburban speculation.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

An Elegant Country-Seat
FOR SALE on accommodating terms, within an hour, and adjoining New-York, Westchester County, commanding a view of the Sound, and the Long Island shore; the house, built of stone, with all the modern improvements, and in the best manner, with gardens, stable, and a large domain of [illegible] acres, with a [illegible] stream, and a [illegible] mill, twelve feet head of water, never-failing stream; barn and stable room for board of cattle; fine apple orchards, and [illegible] grafted with choicest fruit; [illegible] acres in cultivation, and grounds [illegible], [illegible] in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for his [illegible], is unsurpassed anywhere; the climate is dry, and adapted to your lungs. A good house and lot, in best [illegible], in the City, will be taken in part payment.
Address HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 188 Broadway, corner of Pine.

ONLY $1,000 CASH DOWN.—FOR SALE in the ward, the [illegible] house, No. 73 Pine-st., nine rooms, gas, water, &c., one-half block from horse cars; seven minutes to three depots; $40 taxes daily. Balance on easy terms in installments. BARRETT, EDWARDS & OGDEN, TEA, No. 216 Broad-st., Newark.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND thirteen to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
[illegible]th-st., near 5th-av. ..... $[illegible]
[illegible]th-st., near 5th-av. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]th-st., near Park-av. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]th-st., near Park-av. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]th-st., near 2d-av. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]th-st., near Park-av. ..... [illegible]
Lexington-av., corner house ..... [illegible]
Lexington-av., near 54th-st. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]th-st., near 5th-av. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]d-st., near 5th-av. ..... [illegible]
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, on Madison-av., very central, elegantly and completely furnished; and one on 4th-av., similar; rent reasonable; full size. Also, many others at low rates. Houses wanted for responsible tenants.
SIMONSON & EGGLESTON,
No. 20 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country; ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views in Andrew's Park, 107th-st., near Hudson-st. Best of cars and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 23d-st., 28x75x112, for a CLUB or HOTEL, on a lease cheap; back stairs and [illegible].
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop house, above 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession immediate or on first of May; $400 per month.
BLADE & BEAFORD,
NO. 2 UNION-SQUARE.

FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone house, excellent neighborhood, in West 20th-st.; the finest in the ward.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

TARRYTOWN.—FIRST-CLASS FURnished cottages and furnished houses to rent for the Summer, year or term of years; also, for sale village and country property of every description. Apply to HOLMES & WEBB, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON (HAMILTON PARK).—To rent three brick villas, fully furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, flower beds, &c. Apply to WILLIAM A. COLLINS, No. 8 Pine-st., or W. COLLINS, No. 8 Pine-st.

A.—$117 PER MONTH FOR A FULLY and handsomely furnished small three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near Lexington-av.
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop West 31st-st., handsomely and newly furnished; rent $200 per month.
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—ON 22D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to
CHARLES CARMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP ON West 44th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished; rent $[illegible].
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A three-story house, 20 feet front, between 5th and 6th avs., for a private family only. 106 West 13th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, NO. 32 WEST 23D-ST., near 6th-av., from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 630 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

JUST ISSUED:
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH.
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished; to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 10th-st., Bloomingdale, a delightful house, with barn and stable, capacity of [illegible] for a carriage; a most desirable location; [illegible] the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, next door.

TO LEASE.—HOUSES NO. 36 EAST 37TH-st., between Broadway and University-place, No. 6 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., can be altered to suit purchaser.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 20th-st., near Broadway; full size; high stoop; private or hotel; no other; low rates. SIMONSON & EGGLESTON, No. 20 West 22d-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, that beautiful English basement house No. 42 West 16th-st. The house has every modern convenience, is in first-rate condition. For terms to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSES TO LET would do well to leave a description at our office (the most central office in the City), as we are frequently asked.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

A THREE-STORY, BRICK HOUSE, 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., desirable for a boarding-house; rent, including use of furniture, $1,600. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a three-story high-stoop, in perfect order. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A four story, high stoop, brown stone in fine order; rent, $[illegible].
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE, 20th-st., near 6th-av.; rent, $[illegible].
GOODALE, No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST 27TH-st., near Park-av. Inquire of H. B. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE COMBINED.—To let, the new five-story brick building, No. 1[illegible] East Broadway, corner. The building is heated by steam, well ventilated, and every lot and room presents a cheerful appearance. Particulars of [illegible] SCHUERETZ & CO., No. 52[illegible] Broadway, or ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE two upper lofts of the fine building No. 332 Broadway, size 30x[illegible], now occupied as a conservatory of music; also excellent location for a first-class milliner or dress-making establishment. Full particulars in the store, or of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 114 and 116 Duane-st., 50x[illegible] feet; five-story store, No. [illegible] Broadway, 25x[illegible] feet; the four lofts of No. 468 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

NO. 861 BROADWAY, ABOVE 17TH-ST.—Store and basement to let; splendid location for fine jewelry or fancy goods; large plate-glass front, high ceilings. Apply at TACHENIUS, No. 31 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 35 by 70 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES, on the store.

A LARGE HOUSE AND STORE—ALSO basement store, to lease in whole or in part; first-class business locality. Are E. Chambers-place, (6th-st.), near Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 1 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam power. H. BRUNER, Apply to NIGOU, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 629 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 11 Lafayette-place (Barker-st.), between Mercer and Greene-sts. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LEASE.—A small hotel, stock, fixtures, furniture, &c., for sale. Apply at Manufacturers' Union Carriage Warerooms, No. 632 Broadway.

TO LET.—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH a water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 10th-av., containing about [illegible] City lots. Apply at the office of the Gansevoort Ice Company, foot of Gansevoort-st.

TO LEASE—STORE NO. 377 BROADWAY, opposite Hawley-st.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

STEAM POWER.—WELL LIGHTED rooms, steam, water and boilers, for light manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, No. 165 Sixth-av., corner Houston-st.

TO LET—THE REMODELED GROCERY, NO. 6 Walker-st. Apply to HOMES MOSCAS, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH-ST., NICHOLAS AND 9TH-AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 2ND, 10TH, 11TH, 12TH AND MANHATTAN-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of James H. Walker, deceased:
Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and 9th Nicholas-avs., 128d and 129th-sts.
Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 128d, 129th and Manhattan-sts., St. Nicholas and 9th-avs.
Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 129th-st.
Four lots, south side of 129th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.
Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.
Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 128th-sts.
One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 128th-st.
The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plans formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 128d and 129th-sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 128th-sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.
TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
THOMAS H. WALKER, Executor;
HARRIET A. WALKER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James H. Walker, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL-STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.
EXCHANGE-PLACE—The five lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Pearl-sts., and extending in depth 90 feet on the easterly side, and 90.8 feet on the westerly line.
BROAD AND SOUTH-STREETS.—The plot of land, together with the four-story and cellar, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South-sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 27.3 feet on South-st., and 93.8 feet on Broad-st.
PEARL-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt-sts., and known as No. 223 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Platt-st., 37.7 feet on the rear, and 24.11 feet on Pearl-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 14 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the [illegible] of Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located, [illegible] feet above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 80 feet; is the best site for a [illegible] hotel; [illegible] Horse Cars; [illegible] improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established. Map of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., Broadway and 8th-av., St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 190th-st.; 150th-st. is 100 feet wide.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:
THE SPLENDID CORNER LOT, corner of 50th-st. (opposite entrance to the Park), commanding a magnificent view.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 56th-st., extra size, 25x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.
Also:
HAST FIFTH-STREET.—Superb new four-story and basement, marble-front dwelling, No. 1[illegible] East 64th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.
OLIVER-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores and lots, Nos. 46 and 48 Oliver-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Livingston sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.
Maps and terms at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORGAN WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOTS ON WEST 41ST AND 42D-STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar, brick

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

The coming week, unlike the last, promises to be one of the liveliest of the dramatic season. Mlle. Nilsson's lovely voice will be heard once more in the Academy, and that charming singer's legion of admirers will doubtless muster in greater force than ever. "Mignon" begins the operatic series on Monday; that extravagant novelty, "Trovatore," will be hammered at again on Wednesday; "Martha" will be sung on Friday, and—for the matinée—"Faust" is promised on Saturday. All this will be acceptable, no doubt, if in no sense novel.... On Monday Mrs. John Wood, fresh from the fostering congratulations of Mr. Charles Reade, will begin another American career at Niblo's Garden. The piece selected is Mr. John Brougham's "La Belle Sauvage." It is announced that Mrs. Wood's London Burlesque Company are to appear with her; but, as Mr. Mark Smith has been engaged to sustain the chief male part of the play, we infer the "company" to be rather a matter of name than substance. Mrs. Wood's acting has been well relished here in years gone by, and as those who have seen her in London testify to her subsequent improvement her engagement will doubtless be profitable.... A change is made at Booth's to-morrow. Mr. Creswick, an actor of highly respectable powers, and, in some parts, of elaborate finish, is to act *Brutus*, and Mr. Edwin Booth *Cassius*. Mr. Edwin Booth is far better adapted to the latter part than to the former; and the new "reconstruction" of "Julius Cæsar" will be witnessed with interest. Mr. J. B. Booth, who has been warmly greeted by old friends during his engagement here, leaves for Boston today, where on, Monday, the "Black Crook," exiled from Niblo's, takes possession, in all its glory, of Mr. Booth's theatre.... It is true that Mr. Sothern is to act at Wallack's Theatre and bring out his new pieces there in the Fall; it is not true that Mr. Wallack relinquishes the management or lesseeship of his theatre, or has had any idea of so doing. Mr. Wallack has accepted some engagements in other cities, which will be fulfilled while Mr. Sothern plays at the theatre here.... March 18 will witness—*mirabile dictu!*—the 200th performance of "Divorce." Mr. Daly may well weep now, for there are no more worlds to conquer. He means to take comfort nevertheless in "the latest extraordinary Parisian sensation," which it seems is not "Rabagas," nor yet "Le Roi Carotte," but something different, which they who live, as the Italians say, will see.... Mr. John F. Cole, of the Grand Opera-house, announces that: "By reason of the report of our stage manager that he will necessarily require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the great spectacle of 'Lalla Rookh,' by Monday evening, the 11th of March, there will be no theatrical performance here until that date." Mr. Cole might have added that by reason of the powerful non-attractiveness of the opera company lately singing in his house, this judicious step was still further recommended. It is far from our desire to speak unkindly of public entertainments, or of artists, of whatever class, but the operas given at the Grand Opera-house during the past fortnight have been positive insults to the public. There are meritorious artists in the troupe. Mme. Fabbri is one, Mr. Muller is another, and we gladly testify to the promise of Miss Elzer, who sang *Aennchen* in "Der Freischutz," on Thursday, quite charmingly. But with these exceptions, the singing of the leading parts has been disgracefully bad. New-York is not the place for this kind of business, and we hope to hear no more of it. "Lalla Rookh" is to be supremely gorgeous, we are told, and it will be a pleasure to know that it retrieves the season.... The run of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic continues. As in the case of Wallack's Theatre, a groundless report concerning a possible change of management at this house has been current. The theatre will remain throughout next season and, we hope, for many years, under the guidance of the administration, the labors of which have secured for it until now an unbroken spell of prosperity.... "Luna" is the title of a fresh burlesque to be produced at Wood's Museum to-morrow. The Cannibals will henceforward be part of the attractions by night and by day of that popular place.... Mr. Davies, the greatest of ventriloquists, will appear until further notice at the Union Square Theatre.... "Cinderella" enters to-morrow upon the second week of its career at the New-York Circus.

Home Gossip.

"Faust" was sung last week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, with Mme. Van Zandt as *Marguerite*, Mr. Seguin as *Siebel*, Mr. Castle as *Faust*, Mr. Campbell as *Mephistopheles*, and Mr. Bartley as *Valentine*.... Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the Walnut-street Theatre.... Mr. Davenport acted in "Brutus" last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre.... Mr. Forrest acts on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Syracuse.... Mrs. Landor was last week in Chicago.... Mlle. Aimée's opera bouffe season at the New-Orleans Academy of Music was commenced on Monday last.... Miss Fanny Davenport in "Divorce" was the attraction at the New-Orleans Varieties.... The farewell Thomas concert in New-Orleans occurred on Sunday last.... Mr. Sothern acted last week at Ford's Opera-house in Baltimore.... Miss Leclercq's engagement at the Boston Globe continues.... Miss Kate Reignolds acts at the Boston Museum this week.... Mr. and Mrs. Florence were last week in Providence.... Miss Charlotte Cushman read last week in Cincinnati.... Mr. James W. Wallack acted last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.... Miss Lucille Western was last heard from in Leavenworth.... Mrs. Chanfrau was last week in Cleveland.... Miss Ada Harland acted last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis.... The Lingard-Dunning Troupe was in Richmond.... Mme. Janauschek was last week in Savannah. She will act this week in Augusta.... Mr. Mayo and Miss Coombs acted in Hartford last week.... Mr. McKean Buchanan is in Denver, Colorado Territory, under medical treatment for paralysis.... On Feb. 26, while a rehearsal of "The Heir at Law" was in progress at the Boston Museum, a large piece of timber, which had been used as the roll of a drop-scene, fell from above to the stage, striking Miss Annie Clarke, Mr. Frank Hardenburg, and Mr. Pitman. The gentlemen escaped with very slight injuries, but Miss Clarke was knocked senseless, the roll grazing her head and striking her left shoulder. She was severely bruised, but no bones were broken. Had the roll fallen directly upon her head her death would most likely have been caused, for the timber was heavy and fell from a considerable height. Miss Clarke was conveyed to her residence and Dr. Hoffendahl was called in attendance. Her injuries are not considered to be of a serious character. Mr. Charles Barron, another member of the company, on Feb. 26 had a severe attack of pleurisy. Miss Clarke's part in the comedy was assumed by Miss Susie Clune, and Mr. Barron's was read by the stage manager, Mr. Graham.

Foreign Gossip.

Mme. Agatha States and her troupe were in Sydney on Jan. 27.... *Il Mondo Teatrale* contains the following complimentary notice of the debut of an American prima donna in Italy on the 14th of January: "A young American prima donna has just made her debut at Vercelli with the greatest success. The opera was 'Beatrice di Tenda,' by Bellini. Miss Bruen, who, by the way, has not changed her name, as many do who commence their career abroad, filled the principal rôle, and delighted a very numerous audience by the beauty of her voice and the ease and elegance of her manner. It seemed impossible to many that this was her first appearance, so truthfully did she depict the beautiful but unfortunate *Beatrice*. Miss Bruen, who has studied both at Milan and Paris, and had from her fine voice and great beauty of person excited much curiosity in regard to her debut, deserves all the greater credit for the success she has made by beginning in a city where she was quite unknown and where naught but real merit would win applause. We predict for her a fine career, and we also add another name to the list of American prima donnas who are singing successfully abroad." ....At the London Vaudeville a burlesque of Mr. Oxenford's play, called "The Very Last Days of Pompeii," has been produced.... It is said by the London *Morning Post* that Mlle. Marie Marimon has received most flattering offers of engagements both from Russia and America. These offers have reached the fabulous sum of 7,000 francs per night. This is the largest sum, without exception, ever paid to any prima donna."... Mlle. Albani has signed an engagement with Mr. Gye for the approaching season in London.... The English papers [illegible] that one of the most talented among living dramatic artistes has made her re-appearance in a character entirely her own. At the annual festival of the Dramatic Fund, Mrs. Stirling, after something like a three years' indisposition, delivered, with all her finished grace of style, a charming little speech in aid of the funds of the charity.... After divers changes, it appears that M. Verger (uncle of the baritone) has succeeded in securing a lease of ten years of the Italian Opera-house, in Paris, from the 1st of September next, with liberty to start a company prior to that date if possible.... Herr Joachim was in Russia, on a tour, prior to his appearance, on the 12th of February, at the Monday popular concerts in London.... M. Faure, although appointed one of the singing inspectors of the Brussels Conservatoire, has returned to the Grand Opera in Paris. He has received the Leopold Order from the King of the Belgians.... Herr Hans von Bulow, the pianist (the son-in-law of Dr. Liszt,) was expected to visit London this season.... The rebuilding of the Lyrique Theatre, in Paris, which was destroyed by the Communists, has been commenced, and will be finished this year.... M. David de Vries, a Dutch tenor, the father of the two prime donne, the sisters Fides and Jeanne de Vries, has died in Paris, at the age of fifty-seven.... The next revival at the Théâtre Français will be the "Turcaret" of Lesage, the keenest satire the first half of the eighteenth century produced. It has been the custom to play this piece in Louis XVI. costumes. The costumes of the time of Louis XIV., in which the scene is laid, will now be adopted.... From Modena, the news of the death of Signor Alessandro Gandini, a composer and orchestral conductor, is announced, at the age of sixty-four years.... Mr. Aptommas, the English harpist, has had such success in Berlin that he has been engaged by Herr Ullman for a tour in Germany.... The new opera by Herr Gottfried von Linder, "Dornröschen," ("Eglantine,") has been successfully produced in Stuttgart.... At the twelfth Gewandhaus Concert, in Leipsic, Herr Leopold Auer was the solo violinist; he played one of Spohr's concertos, and a caprice by Bughani.... Signor Strazza, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a marble statue of Donizetti, which will be placed in the vestibule of the Scala at Milan.... A new drama, in five acts, "Cause ed Effetti," by Prof. Paolo Ferrari, has met with much success in Ferrara.... The building of the new Vienna Stadt Theatre is making rapid progress, and will be completed in the month of August. Dr. Laube, the director, will then begin the rehearsals, and the first performance will be given on the 1st of September. Herr Makart will paint the great curtain of this new theatre.... A ballet in five acts, entitled "The Enchanted Shoe," arranged by the ballet-master, Herr Reisinger, and with music by Kapellmeister Muhldorfer, of Leipsic, has met with great success in Moscow. The ballet consists of fourteen tableaux, and more than 240 dancers appear on the stage.... The chief novelty in the adaptations from Molière, in the Turkish performances at Pera, is the introduction of female characters. They are dressed in feridjees and yashmaks, supposed to be out of consideration for the Mussulman represented, but just as likely to prevent the audience from finding out that the actresses are Armenians. The "Mariage Forcé," arranged by Ahmed Vefik Effendi, has proved a complete success.... A letter in the London *Standard*, says: "Verdi's new opera, 'Aida,' brought out at Cairo about a couple of months ago, has just been given with extraordinary success at Milan. The enthusiasm of the Milanese knew no bounds; the great composer was called no less than thirty-three times to the foot-lights, and solemnly presented with 'a golden sceptre set with brilliants.' D'Arcais, the musical critic of the *Opinione*, sends the following telegram to Rome: 'Milan, Feb. 9.—'Aida' a great success; Verdi called thirty-three times before the curtain; nine times in succession at the close. Piece full of beauties, and especially admirable the finales of the first and second acts, the duet between baritone and soprano, and the entire fourth act. The last scene one of the finest inspirations of Verdi. Opera distinguished for melody and instrumentation; splendidly executed, and put upon the stage as only in Milan.' We shall see if time confirms this splendid verdict. That is not always the case, some of the most popular operas of the day having been hissed at the first representation. 'Aida,' however, was ushered in under good auspices, having already met with a brilliant reception in Egypt."

A NEW FRENCH PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Did not the French public make a point of filling every Parisian theatre at this season of the year, the attractions of 'Rabagas' at the Vaudeville, of 'Le Roi Carotte' at the Gaité, of 'Christiane' at the Française, and of the two pieces of M. Dumas *fils* at the Gymnase, might altogether distract its attention from the Ambigu-Comique, where a new drama in five acts, written by the novelist, M. Alphonse Daudet, and entitled 'Lise Tavernier,' has been recently produced. The plot departs from the beaten track. *Lise Tavernier*, represented by Mme. Marie Laurent, is a nun, who, freed by the Revolution from her convent, near Toulon, at the age of twenty, has miserably reached her fortieth year, inhabiting a hovel built on the ruins of her former retreat, with no other companion than a poor French cousin. Report spreads among the neighboring villagers that the ruins conceal a treasure of which *Lise* is the guardian, and one *Bouvre*, a manufacturer of ecclesiastical ornaments, is confirmed in the credence he gives to this report when *Lise* reveals to him certain gold articles of superior workmanship. That he may possess himself of the spoil, he contrives to make the fair treasure-keeper become enamored of his cousin *Maxime*, a deserter from the navy; for her heart has long yearned to love something, and the sailor, vagabond as he is, seems to supply the gap in her affections. However, the sudden death of *Bouvre's* wife alters the intentions of the schemer, who now thinks he can strike into a more direct path to fortune by marrying *Lise* himself. By means of mendacious information, he renders *Lise* jealous of *Maxime*, whose passion he cools, on the other hand, by telling him that the story of the treasure is a mere fable. *Lise*, in the madness of her jealousy, denounces the deserter to the authorities of Toulon, but immediately discovers that the tale of his infidelity is untrue. The doom of *Maxime* is thus fixed; but *Bouvre* persuades *Lise* that with a large sum she may purchase the prisoner's release, and she resolves to descend alone to the cavern beneath the ruins, forbidding him to follow her. This prohibition *Bouvre* does not heed, but clandestinely creeps down after *Lise*, and is dazzled by the treasures that surround him. So great, indeed, is his cupidity that he inflicts upon *Lise* a mortal wound with a knife; but his meditated retreat is cut off by the dying woman, who has just strength enough to open the passage of the waters into the cavern, and they both perish in a common grave."

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Central Underground Project Favored by the Committee of Ninety and Citizens' Reform Association.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of the Committee of Ninety and the Citizens' Reform Association held last evening at No. 10 Union-square, Mr. Edgar F. Brown, on the part of the Committee appointed on the subject of rapid transit, stated that after investigation they believed that the Central Underground project was the most feasible, and, in the event of the passage of the bill now before the Railroad Committee, more likely to be constructed expeditiously than any other system presented. Responsible parties had already expressed their willingness to subscribe $3,750,000 for that purpose, and the Messrs. Brown, of this City, would be glad to undertake the work for $17,000,000. The only person who opposed the passage of the bill was Mr. A. T. Stewart, whose private interests were placed in opposition to the welfare of the general public. The Committee were of the opinion that the work could be completed at a cost of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and that sum could be raised if the system was amended and the road carried through Broadway. He thought that efforts ought to be directed to its furtherance before the Railroad Committee now in session.

Mr. McDonald stated that the Committee only considered the plan of the underground railroad, as in the short space of time in which they were in existence they had no opportunity to consult with the projectors of other schemes. Mr. Brown and the other members of the Committee were ready to take all schemes into consideration, and while he had a decided preference for the underground plan, he would sink his personal opinions in the general interest. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Clews, Sterne, Cummings, Dovale, Townsend and others in favor of any project for obtaining relief in this matter.

Mr. Clews guaranteed to raise $20,000,000 for an underground railroad through Broadway if a franchise was given, in sixty days, and he would set the ball rolling by pledging himself for $2,000,000 that evening, and he had no hesitation in saying it would be raised in twenty-four hours.

Finally, it was resolved that a Committee of the Whole go to Albany on Wednesday morning, and press the bill now before the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

At a special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, yesterday, Mr. Chas. B. Hill, from the Committee charged with the duty of presenting to the United States Senate the petition and resolutions in regard to the proposed changes in the tariff on tea and coffee, reported that they had been assured by the Finance Committee of the Senate that the matter should be brought to a decisive vote at the earliest possible moment, and that no change that might take place would in any event become operative before July 1 next. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged with a vote of thanks.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

The Last of the Free Lectures—Major J. M. Bundy at Cooper Institute.

The last of the free course of lectures at Cooper Institute, was delivered last evening by Major J. M. Bundy, whose subject was "Democracy." The lecturer, after paying a compliment to the gentlemen who had preceded him in the course, spoke of the growth of the democratic idea in this country, and the success which had attended it. Opportunities, he said, neither make men nor nations. It is their use that determines development and success in either case. Americans do not sufficiently bear in mind that our history is unique in the fact that here for the first time in the world's annals there was a whole people ruling themselves according to their own notions of right and justice, thinking about, discussing, and striving to carry out the principle of self-government, and intelligently criticising all the existing forms of kingly or aristocratic rule. The lecturer quoted from Grote's *History of Greece* to show that the brightest and most productive period in that land was the one in which Athens was truest to the democratic theory and practice, and said that all Americans should be filled with as fervid a sense of the inspiring power of their institutions as was felt by the great English scholar, who has so magnificently demonstrated the triumph of democracy in Greece after carefully brushing away the mass of rubbish and calumnies that had been accumulated by historians who were determined to point a moral against the self-rule of the people. Referring to the Constitution the lecturer said: Now that the Constitution itself is no longer a shelter for slavery, I believe that even Mr. Phillips would say that the men who made that instrument were, on the whole, the most notable and wisest body of law-makers ever assembled. The fundamental principles of government which they incorporated into a symmetrical system have stood unchanged for nearly a century—through foreign and domestic wars, through a series of exciting Presidential campaigns, through the entire careers of great political parties, that have come and gone, and through uninterrupted and free discussion of their merits. They are today stronger in their sway over forty millions of people spread across a continent than they were over three millions scattered along a narrow strip on the Atlantic sea-board. Where else in countries inhabited by the Caucasian race have there been such stability and permanence? What Constitution is so venerable with age? How many forms of government has France lived under since 1787? What portion of the vague and undefined and changing Constitution of England exists today as it existed in 1787? How many phases of government have the German States passed through, or the other European Powers? We have not yet arrived at the perfect development of our democratic institutions, but have made such great advances toward it within a few years past that we can hopefully await the future. Looking at the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution solely from a philosophical point of view, there is great encouragement for all who believe that the broadening of the base of our political structure tends to strengthen the whole of the edifice. There was no precedent for such a tremendous extension of the full rights of citizenship. If we could have believed the teachings of nine-tenths of our statesmen up to the beginning of the late war, the bestowal of suffrage on a race just emerged from servitude was the most hazardous of experiments, if not absolutely certain to bring about political and social chaos. Yet, when the great change came, none of the ancient pillars of the State were shaken. There was less excitement than has been shown in England over a small extension of suffrage involving no great principle. Not only statesmen and other leaders of public opinion acquiesced in the result, but even the ignorant classes whose antipathy against the colored race used to be most virulent, good-naturedly nicknamed their former pet aversions "Fifteenth Amendments" and made sport of the "airs" assumed by the latter. Race prejudices and hates that in other countries and under other institutions would have rankled for centuries, were in an incredibly brief time submerged, if they were not destroyed, and now the negro needs no protection at the polls in places where a few years since his life would have paid the forfeit for even a chance remark on political subjects. We not only showed to the world that we were not afraid of the extremest logical results of democracy, but we increased and deepened our own faith by the same brave and noble act. We demonstrated that "courage of our opinions," which is rarer with nations even than with individuals, and we have been stronger, manlier and more hopeful by reason of the exercise of that heroic quality. It was the crowning triumph of our democratic institutions that this terrible test found them adequate to the emergency. Speaking of the Reform movement in this City, the lecturer continued: The acquiescence of all the better elements of our population in the authority confided to the Seventy private citizens who were then appointed leaders of reform was a magnificent demonstration of the latent power of organization for great purposes which inheres among the citizens of a democratic country, and of the trust which they repose in one another. Had there been a tithe of this mutual confidence among the Paris Communists, they might have won their fight and secured a genuine republic. Whatever may be said of the Committee of Seventy, its successful conduct of a peaceful and triumphant revolution has excited the wonder and admiration of foreign observers, and will yet be recorded as a brilliant proof of the inherent and reserved strength of our institutions. The victory won here on the 7th of November last will be chronicled as the Gettysburg of the conflict between the widely prevalent evils that sprang indirectly out of our great civil war and local distempers of a longer growth, and the free institutions that were threatened by an accumulation and combination of disorders. The electricity that flashed the news of this victory to the ends of the earth gave new courage to every friend of Democracy and shamed those enemies who rightly counted that failure here meant eventual failure of popular institutions everywhere. New-York has borne the shame of the developments that led to this glorious result. She is now entitled to wear the honors of a self-effected redemption and vindication of honesty and justice. For those honors thirty stolen millions were a cheap and paltry price to pay. Major Bundy spoke at some length of the Presidents of the United States and their Administrations. He also said: Undoubtedly the greatest dangers that now threaten our institutions are those that arise out of the very machinery to which we owe most of our material progress and development. Today three men in this country control more miles of railroad than were built at the time of the philosophic prediction made by the Cambridge Law Professor. They employ armies of men, and these men are of all grades of capacity and influence, from the common handler of a spade to the most vigorous and ablest men of affairs in the country. They wield their great influence, not openly and irritatingly, as did the Southern slave-owners, but quietly and through subtle agencies which pervade Legislative halls, newspaper offices, the Courts and society itself. You can feel Col. Scott or Vanderbilt or Gould all over the Continent. They are powerful elements in the politics as well as in the business of the land. Our present dangers can all be traced to some departure from Democratic principles. If we are disgraced and threatened by corrupt legislation and a low tone of morals in public life, it is because we have forgotten that the proper functions of government are to secure justice and to protect life and property, and have undertaken to legislate for special interests. It is impossible to define exactly where the line should be drawn practically, but our only safety is in adhering to the principle that our Government has no paternal functions to exercise over the people. They need no such tutelage. All they want is freedom to develop themselves and to work out the full measure of their energies and abilities. No Congress that ever sat can direct the activities of forty millions of free human beings so wisely as they can direct themselves. The lecturer concluded as follows: Reviewing our immediate past with devout gratitude; comprehending fully that our progress has been due, not to chance or temporary causes, but to the conformity of our institutions with the truest and most Christian philosophy, and with the eternal laws of human nature; profoundly impressed with the conviction that all our future greatness and prosperity depend on our adherence to the Democratic principles which have guided our national development—let us here and now adopt the language of Mr. Lincoln in his immortal dedication speech at Gettysburg, and enlarge its reference to the heroes who there fell, so as to include all those who, in civil life, or on the field of battle, have lived and died for the Republic. Let us say now, as he said then: "It is for us, the living, rather to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced; to consecrate ourselves to the great task remaining, and to gather from the graves of these honored dead increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives. Here let us resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish forever from the earth."

A Mysterious Case of Death.

On Tuesday morning last, Michael Larkin, a laborer, fifty-five years of age, who resided at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, was found lying insensible on the road leading to the High Bridge Hotel, suffering from a fracture of the skull. He was taken to his home, where he lingered in an unconscious state until Thursday night last, when he died. Dr. Wooster Beach, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and found that death had resulted from a laceration of the brain. It is not known whether Larkin had been beaten by some unknown ruffians, or had received the injuries by a fall, and Coroner Keenan is engaged in making an investigation.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The revival meetings are still continued in the Thirtieth-street M. E. Church.

One hundred and twenty-five poll-clerks were paid their salaries yesterday by the County Auditor.

An unknown man fell overboard at Pier No. 25 East River yesterday, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

Two hundred and twenty-nine patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital during last month.

Mrs. Utie Brooker will lecture at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening next, in opposition to the free-love doctrines.

Patrick Horrigan, a Crispin, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Hogan, for assaulting a non-society man named Boyd.

A meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Conference of this diocese will be held at Calvary Church to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Ordinance Bureau received eighty-one complaints of violation of City ordinances last week, and the License Bureau granted 130 licenses.

Chas. Williams, aged twenty-six, was arrested yesterday in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Jane Ryan, of No. 409 East Thirty-ninth-street.

A committee of Internationals met last evening and received reports from delegates on the proposed mass-meeting at Tompkins'-square on Thursday next.

A number of depositors called at the Market Savings Bank, yesterday, to prove their claims. A meeting of the depositors will be held on the 6th inst.

The case of James Irving, charged with assaulting a United States Deputy Marshal, will come on again for trial in the United States District Court on Wednesday next.

Owen Hamilton, an insane man, residing at No. 249 West Sixteenth-street, yesterday leaped out of the second story window of his residence, and was seriously injured.

Warren G. Abbot was arrested yesterday, charged with making false entries of sales of spirits effected by him. He gave bail before Commissioner Shields in $1,000.

Controller Green made arrangements yesterday by which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will take Croton and Dock bonds to meet the expenses of these Departments.

The first sociable of Rev. George H. Hepworth's Sunday-school was held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. There was a very large attendance of scholars and teachers.

John Ephraim and Lewis Jacobs were committed by Justice Hogan yesterday, on a charge of stealing $200 worth of shoes from the premises of John McDonald, No. 392 Fourth-avenue.

The quarterly payment of pensions at the United States Pension Bureau, in the basement of the Custom-house, commences on Monday. During the past quarter the payments amounted to $7,200.

A memorial has been sent to all the "Unions" recommending William J. Jessup, President of the New-York State Labor Assembly, for the labor member of the National Labor Commission.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Daniel Dougherty, one of the Nineteenth Ward gang who assaulted the Police on Sunday last, was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Last evening Michael Moore, of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, struck James Purvoy on the head with a pitcher, wounding him severely. Purvoy was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Moore escaped.

Chas. Spencer was presented last evening with a set of silver consisting of a salver, pitcher and goblet as a birthday present from his friends. The presentation was made by Mr. Blackie, the President of the St. Domingo Club.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against Harry Hill for having in his possession a number of empty casks and packages, on which the revenue stamps and brands had not been canceled.

Two of the Presidents of the gas companies met Commissioner Van Nort yesterday to consider the best means of supplying the City with gas at a cheap rate. After a brief discussion it was decided to meet again in a few days.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Wm. J. Jones, aged twenty-five, whose death resulted from injuries received by being run over by Car No. 99 of the Third-avenue line, on the 18th ult. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Judge McCunn, who is assigned to preside in Trial Term, Part II., of the Superior Court for the March term, will be unable to attend, owing to a severe attack of pneumonia. Other arrangements will probably be made at the opening of the Court to-morrow.

The oil-merchants met again yesterday, and adopted unanimously the report of their Committee in favor of forming an Oil Exchange, and making their head-quarters at the Produce Exchange. Upon a vote, it was found that nearly all present would join the new association.

Last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 375 Bowery, occupied by Herman Brandt, dealer in coke. Loss, $500; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by J. Hildrick, cigar-dealer. Loss, $1,000; insured in the Germania Company. The building, which is owned by Mrs. Barclay, is damaged to the extent of $500.

The following Committee of members of the Produce Exchange has been appointed to oppose the bill amending the charter of the Produce Exchange Company: Francis D. Moulton, A. E. Orr, A. E. Masters, Henry W. Smith, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Franklin Edson, Wm. H. Payne, Dr. J. T. Taylor, N. M. Caleb, James W. Whitney, Wm. Blanchard, Chas. R. Hickox, E. W. Coleman, J. M. Whittemore and Arthur D. Fiske.

BROOKLYN.

There were 404 persons arrested in Brooklyn during the past week.

Rev. Edward G. Fitzpatrick, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Kent avenue, died yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday in the house of Mr. Foster, No. 32 South Seventh-street, Williamsburg. Loss $600.

The Health Board will meet to-morrow for the purpose of deciding as to the mooted question whether the Pratt Astral Oil-works, foot of North Thirteenth-street, is a nuisance or not.

The body of the man found in the water at the foot of North Seventh-street, on Friday, has been identified as that of Patrick Ryan, a laborer, who resided at No. 401 First-street, Williamsburg.

Yesterday a Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty charged Isaac Badeau, the Tax Collector, before Judge Moore, with having violated the provisions of the charter respecting the paying over of the public moneys, and they asked that the matter be laid before the Grand Jury. The Judge said that he should deem it his duty to lay the case before the Grand Jury in April next.

LONG ISLAND.

The Hempstead charter election occurs on Tuesday.

Charles Cegall, a Rockaway cigar dealer, dropped dead at his bench yesterday.

Rev. Charles Hallock, of Shelter Island, has accepted a call to Tom's River, N. J.

Burglars attempted to rob the house of Mrs. Polhemus, at Long Shore Road, Astoria, yesterday morning.

The Good Templars of Westhampton have sent a petition to the Legislature asking for a local Prohibitory Liquor law.

Joseph Smith was yesterday committed to the Queens County Jail, on a charge of burglary, by Justice Snedeker, of Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Union Reform Association has been organized in the First Ward of the town of Morrisania.

The March term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence at White Plains to-morrow before Hon. Justice A. B. Tappen, Hon. S. D. Gifford and the two Justices of Sessions, M. B. Silkman and W. H. Howe.

The Knickerbocker Club of West Farms have contributed $100 to Patrick Flanigan, the unfortunate resident of Belmont who lost two children and his house by fire one week ago. The citizens of Fremont have also raised $200 for the same charitable object.

The Committee appointed by the public meeting held at Fremont to secure increased facilities of transit on the Harlem Railroad, had another interview with Mr. I. C. Buckhout, Superintendent, (in the absence of Mr. Vanderbilt,) and received fresh assurances that additional accommodations will be afforded in April.

NEW JERSEY.

Admiral Boggs is lying ill at his residence in New-Brunswick, suffering from an attack of apoplexy.

The Newark Common Council has authorized the Essex County Board of Freeholders to erect a temporary building for the use of the insane upon the city property.

Peter Metzler, a German soldier, captured the first French gun during the late war, for which act an old German woman, in Jersey City, sent him the magnificent sum of $1.

John Reynolds, against whom the Coroner's Jury found a verdict for killing Michael Redden, was yesterday committed to the County Jail without bail, by Coroner Meeks, of Newark.

After the Chicago fire, a Mrs. Sherwood, of Washington-avenue, Jersey City, took into her family a German girl, who represented herself as one of the sufferers by the fire. Yesterday it was discovered that she had decamped, taking with her a number of dresses, and other articles of considerable value, belonging to the family.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." Hazard & Caswell's is perfectly pure and sweet.

[Advertisement.]

An Emphatic Success.—The Spring style of gentlemen's Hats just introduced by Knox, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckbee, Joseph Wood, Miss Louise Fricore, Miss Emilia d'Hohenbach, C. T. Pierce, Mr. Washbrough, H. B. Bishop, H. Gibbs, A. B. Wicks, D. Echeverria, Mrs. Dolores de Rodriguez, Alfred Wigglesworth, Joseph Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mr. Sacerod and wife, Auto Macias, wife and servant, John Fisyk, Louis Bastian, A. L. Mason, Amasa Keith, Mr. Harrison, A. J. Schaerger, Ed. Harvey, Mr. Bradford, Henry B. Lockwood, Dr. Wheler, J. Coffin, F. Terry, J. B. Truce, Harvy Alexandre, J. de Soto, Arthur Lawrence, E. Mallory, James Knapp, Flo Rosado, Maurice Le Jeune, Fulchon Agostino, Mr. Livingston, Antonio Mejas, José Mendez, Capt. Forman and wife, C. Strade, Mr. Richards, Rev. J. J. Conroy, N. S. Quinn.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mr. Hendly and wife, Mrs. Haywood and two daughters, J. Magaughran and wife, G. L. Hoyt, R. F. Dunkins, G. L. Boardman, L. Freidenburg, John H. Telfer and wife, Miss Butler, Ward Wheeler, Charles W. Howland, Mary C. Renwick, Helen S. Renwick, Miss Andrews and maid, W. R. Renwick, Dr. O. Goodrich, Loring Andrews, wife and servant, P. C. Wilkin, M. Montor, Luis Montor, Clarence Andrews, R. E. McReynolds and wife.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah, Ga.—Mrs. M. M. Redfield, Mrs. M. H. Jackson, Guido Oshew, Mrs. S. Douglass, M. Sanford, Mrs. M. Sanford, M. Donovan, S. Freeman, L. B. Freeman, Henry F. Wheeler and lady, M. B. McCarty and lady, Charles Gimbernat, Frank C. Jones and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

March 2.—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and 2 children, Mrs. Diverley and 2 children, Master H. Arkless, Mrs. Edith Arkless, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Edward, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Pickering, Jr., G. Ward, J. Lucas, John Ord, W. S. Thompson, J. Thompson, E. Polloxfort Wiscarts, G. Alexander, E. Godibery, Mr. Qualterough.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:31 | Sun sets....5:54 | Moon rises..1:52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:46 | Gov. Island..2:47 | Hell Gate...4:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Merceditas, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; R. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Brown, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Crowell, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Aberdeen, (Br.,) Trout, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; New-York, Cumbie, Cardenas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Levanga Secondo, (Ital.,) Carcood, Antwerp, A. P. Agresta.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Pickett, Arroyo, P. R., James Henry; Paquetta de Nuova York, (Port.,) De Cunha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Annie O. (Br.,) Jackson, Cape Town, C. G. H., Tetens & Bockmann; Salinas, (Br.,) Loud, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schrs. Chas. E. Moodie, Abbott, Maranham and a market, E. J. Wenberg; Chas. C. Warren, Smith, St. Kitts, E. J. Wenberg; Clara W. McConville, Eaton, Grenada, E. J. Wenberg; Malanta, (Br.,) Hunter, Halifax, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Carrie S. Dale, Wittman, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Sons; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Rebecca Ann, Floman, Aux Cayes, &c., Miller & Houghton; G. Day, (Br.,) McBride, Lockport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Iona, Kendall, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ann Shepard, Newton, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Bro.; Breeze, Crammer, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Charlie & Willie, Cousins, Lynn; Elisha Crowell, Penticost, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; Alabama, Churchill, Chester; J. P. Fisher, Wing, Chatham; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Feb. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 278 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced moderate weather to the Banks, and since strong westerly gales.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship George H. Warren, (of Liverpool,) Woodbury, Calcutta Oct. 22, and Sands Head Oct. 26, with mdse. to C. P. Sumner. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 27, St. Helena Jan. 11, and crossed the equator 27th in lon. 33; has had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 11 ds. from thence, with northerly winds.

Ship Mikado, (of London,) Ilbury, Yokohama 104 ds., with teas to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan. Passed Anjier Dec. 5, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 6, and crossed the equator Feb. 4 in lon. 38 10; has had fine weather, with fresh N. E. trades up to lat. 26 N., and from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Ship Zouave, Swain, of and from Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Schr. Ada, Belyea, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Carpenter, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Edgartown, with lath to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fannie and Edith, ——, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Jacob Reed, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to Candy & Pressy.

Schr. Ada Ames, Adams, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. J. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. L. Gregory, Thorndike, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Niantic, Potter, Gloucester, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Rockwell, Rockwell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie M. Snow, ——, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Gardner, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Rumsey, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig John Balch, Chase, New-Bedford.
Brig S. P. Brown, Thompson, New-Haven.
Brig H. Means, Matthews, Providence.
Schr. Samuel Carlton, Burke, Providence.
Schr. Henry L. Croskey, Rackett, Orient.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. B. Wharton, Wharton, New-Bedford.
Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Dix Island.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Miller, Providence.
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, ——, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sardinian, Lincoln, Providence.
Schr. Emma, Robinson, Stonington.
Schr. Geo. B. Markle, Bishop, Providence.
Schr. Huntress, Sprague, Providence.
Schr. D. L. Sturgis, ——, New-Bedford.
Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Cossins, Providence.
Schr. Uncle Joe, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. George Hotchkiss, Doyle, Providence.
Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Gustie Wilson, ——, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Hampden, Fletcher, Providence.
Schr. Elias Runyan, Campbell, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N., snowing.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Helvetia, for London; Trinacria, for Glasgow; Baltic, The Queen, City of Montreal, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz; Wilmington, for Galveston; United States and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Merceditas, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; Metropolis, for do.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; R. C. Knight, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York. A severe north-east storm here last night. No damage done in the harbor, but supposed to have been heavy on the coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—Cld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; Magnolia, for New-York; schr. E. J. Sharp, St. Marys in ballast. We had a severe rain and wind storm last night. Two ships, two barks and five schooners were driven from their moorings. The damage done was very slight, except to the hoisting-machine on the Baltimore steamer wharf which was totally destroyed.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 29, by ship Geo. H. Warren, in lat. 41 17 S., lon. 68 52 E., ship William Kronprins, (N. G.,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam, 15 ds. out; Nov. 30, lat. 21 35 S., lon. 67 17 E., bark Cameo, (Br.,) from Moulmein, for Greenock 41 ds. out; Dec. 6, lat. 28 37 S., lon. 56 45, bark Moss Rose, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown, 28 ds. out; Dec. 9, lat. 29 44 S., lon. 48 56, ship Cutwater, from Penang, for London, 53 ds. out; Feb. 17, lat. 23 17 N., lon. 55 45, passed schr. Oriole, (of Boston,) bound S.

Dec. 9, by ship Mikado, off Angier, spoke bark Alumina, (Br.,) from Manila, for Boston, 16 ds. out.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Arr. ship Saranda, from Galveston Jan. 22.

HAVRE, March 2.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Humbolt, Capt. Barondon, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,

Offers to those desiring Insurance advantages which cannot be surpassed by any other Institution of the kind.

Assets, $19,000,000. Annual Revenue, $7,000,000.

If you want Life Insurance, investigate the claims of this Company to your confidence and support, and especially examine the

Tontine Investment Policy Plan

now offered by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which so combines the Tontine principle in the distribution of surplus with Ordinary Life Endowment Assurance, as to afford to those who survive certain selected periods the maximum benefit to which their superior vitality and persistence in payment of premium entitle them. The estimated results upon this class of policies appended hereto have been examined, and are indorsed by the distinguished Actuaries, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., and E. W. BRYANT, Esq., from whose letters the following extracts are made:

The benefits you propose to extend to those selecting this class of policy are MORE VARIED IN THEIR CHARACTER AND ADVANTAGES THAN ARE AFFORDED BY ANY PLAN OF INSURANCE NOW IN USE BY ANY COMPANY WITHIN MY KNOWLEDGE, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe and highly remunerative form of Insurance. Very truly yours,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think it more probable that the actual results will exceed than fall short of your estimates.

The VARIOUS ADVANTAGES of this form of Policy are well presented in the circular explaining it, and I notice among them several methods of applying the surplus which do not appear to have ever been offered by any other Company. Yours truly,

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Consulting Actuary.

ESTIMATED RESULTS ABOVE REFERRED TO:

Ordinary Life Policy, age 40, $10,000. Annual Premium, $313.

FIRST BENEFIT.

Tontine Period, 10 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	$227 20
Tontine Period, 15 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	546 56
Tontine Period, 20 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	1,160 10

Thus at end of 15 years' period the annuity will pay the premium and leave a surplus for increasing income.

SECOND BENEFIT.

To withdraw the accumulated profits in cash.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 56 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.
Tontine Period, 15 years, 101 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.
Tontine Period, 20 years, 150 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.

THIRD BENEFIT.

Sale of Policy to the Company.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 107 per cent. of premiums Returned.
Tontine Period, 15 years, 154 per cent. of premiums Returned.
Tontine Period, 20 years, 207 per cent. of premiums Returned.

FOURTH BENEFIT.

Paid-up Policy.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$7,500
Tontine Period, 15 years	15,000
Tontine Period, 20 years	23,500

FIFTH BENEFIT.

Sale of Policy and Purchase of Annuity for Life.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$296 20
Tontine Period, 15 years	690 50
Tontine Period, 20 years	1,450 00

Circulars giving extended information in regard to this plan of Insurance, with tables and examples of probable results under certain assumed data, can be obtained by application to the Home Office of the Company, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, or any of its Agents in the United States or Canada.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

FURNITURE AND CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own Supervision, and all work guaranteed.

Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

POTTIER & STYMUS,

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Lexington-avenue,
41ST AND 42D STS.
Immense stock
Bedroom Suites,
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